

ARMY



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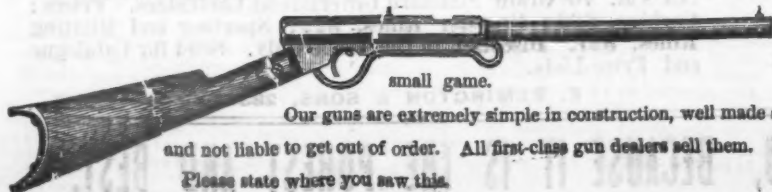
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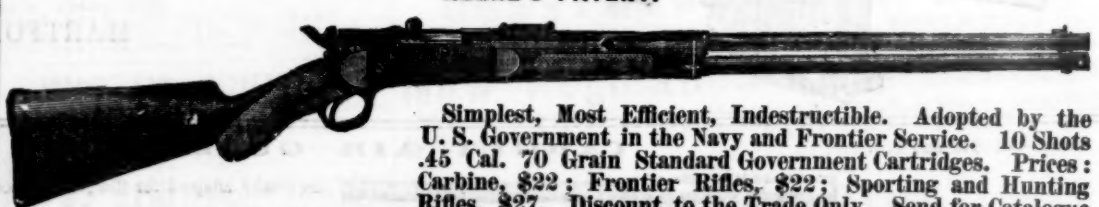
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THE NEW LONDON CENTENARY.

THIRTY thousand persons were present at the Centennial celebration, on Tuesday and Wednesday, of the burning of New London and the capture of Fort Griswold, on Groton Heights.

The view of the shipping Monday evening, when the lights were burning, was very pretty. There were at anchor at the foot of Groton Monument Hill, the *Tennessee*, flying the flag of Rear-Admiral Wyman; the *Vandalia*, the *Kearsarge*, the *Yantic*, the *Constitution*, the *St. Marys*, and the revenue cutters *Dexter* and *Grant*. The *Tennessee* was under the command of Capt. McCrea, and the *Constitution* under that of Captain Luce. This latter ship is herself almost a centenarian. Besides these there were in the harbor the steamers *City of Lawrence*, *Narragansett*, *Francis*, *America*, and many others, besides several steam-yachts and about 75 sailing vessels.

Shortly after sunrise, on Tuesday, the ball was opened by a salute of twenty-one guns from the men-of-war anchored in the lower harbor. The echo was taken up by the church-bells and steamboat and locomotive whistles, and for an hour the din was indescribable. At half-past 9 o'clock the sham battle on the New London side of the river began. Members of the local Grand Army post, who were to represent the Continentals, were stationed near the site of what was Fort Nonsense on Town Hill at the time of the actual engagement. The British troops were represented by the 3d regiment of the Connecticut National Guard, now in camp at Yantic, Colonel Wm. H. Tubbs being supposed to be Arnold. The details of the fight were carried out, the Continentals successively retiring from each of the three positions where a stand was made in the original battle, keeping up all the while an irregular fire with blank cartridges. When the engagement on the New London side was finished the troops were transported across the river in ferry-boats, and the battle was resumed by an assault on Fort Griswold. Four brass cannon were at the embrasure, manned by the men of the 1st U. S. Artillery, commanded by Lieut. Bliss. Volunteers from New London, Groton, and Niantic, without uniforms, represented the Americans, and paraded the ramparts with dignity. On the grounds were stacked muskets and a pile of drums. A fenced enclosure marked the spot where Ledyard fell was draped with flags. Noon came and cannon again roared. This time it was a national salute by Fort Trumbull and the war ships in the harbor. General Sherman, Gen. Dodge, of his staff; Gen. Wm. McKee Dunn, Admiral Rodgers, Chief Justice Waite and Gov. Bigelow and his brilliantly uniformed staff appeared and took seats on a high platform north of the fort and commanding a clear sweep of the field of operation—that is to say, within the fog line. "About one o'clock it was noticed that the artillery men on the ramparts were busy, and all along the top of the turfed walls, on the south and east sides, suddenly appeared a fringe of heads and muskets. Away off to the southeast, toward the old Ledyard Cemetery, was heard a movement, and the cry arose, "Here they come!" It was true. Uniformed men came rushing and tumbling over the stone fences to clear space beyond the walls from every place on the southeast corner, and there was a fine view of the fight. The British, as to speak, rapidly formed in line on the south and east. This was the signal, and the Leabody rifles of the defenders opened upon them a lively fusillade. The brass pieces sounded sonorous warnings to keep back. The British line was silent for a moment, then a streak of fire ran along it and there came to the ear the sharp crack of musketry in the five minutes the firing continued, filling the air with clouds of sulphurous smoke, which lazily floated away across the plateau. There was a pause, cheering was heard along the line and a rush was made towards the fort. Powder flashed almost in the eyes of the attacking party as they scrambled up the grassy slopes, but in a few seconds they were over into the enclosure, the defenders continuing their fire, for they were cornered and the gate was forced and swept in. The flag was hauled down, and in semblance of the massacre the British fire continued and that of the defenders fell off to an occasional shot. These ceased, and the victors and the massacred were soon in social confab exchanging incidents and tobacco."

The civic portion of the celebration took place in the afternoon, in a pavilion on Groton Heights, and included a speech by Senator Hawley, a poem of Mrs. Rose Terry Cooke, and brief addresses by Gen. Sherman and other distinguished guests, interspersed with music from the 1st Artillery band. Gen. Hawley said:

We come here with no mouldy griefs nor revenges. We are here to worship courage, honor, freedom; to salute the names of the glorious dead of our State and blood and faith who set this example before the generations of fresh, open-eyed lads who are to have the defence of a land of immeasurable greatness. See the illustrious roll. Fourteen of the dead and three of the wounded bore the title of captain. Eleven bore the name of Avery, six the name of Perkins. Daniel Williams, of Saybrook, died there at the age of fifteen; Thomas Avery at seventeen; Balton Allyn at sixteen; Thomas

Stair, Jr., at eighteen; E. Perkins at sixty-four; Thomas Williams at sixty; and James Comstock at seventy-five. It is averred that sixty of the dead and wounded were members of the Congregational churches of Groton and New London. I congratulate you of these beautiful and now peaceful towns upon your remembrance of this day. I congratulate many of you upon the names you bear and the ancestry of whom you are proud. We join in reverential salute to the dead, in the New England spirit that placed upon yonder column "Zebulon and Naphtali were a people that jeopardized their lives unto the death in the high places of the field."

Gen. Sherman was loudly called for, and the audience cheered him as he stepped forward. "You tender-hearted people," he said, "make a great ado when an expedition is sent out against the Indians, either in this country or foreign lands, and Gen. Hawley has been giving you such a flattering account of yourselves that you Connecticut folks think you are tremendously good people. You and Gen. Hawley forget that your ancestors waged the same warfare against the Pequots, drove them from their homes and took possession of their land, and that at a time when there was less reason for driving the Indians than there is now. I came near being a Connecticut man myself, for my grandparents lived in this State, but the English burned their cabin, and they emigrated to Ohio, and I was born there. It was the same thing in Ohio with the Indians. The whites took away their lands in the northern part of the State. I don't like to see this State pride. We should remember that we all belong to a common country, and let our pride be of our country, not of our State." The General ate dinner with Col. Frank at Fort Trumbull, and when a reporter drove out was standing in the middle of Col. Frank's parlor, surrounded by a bevy of ladies. One of the officers of the fort, who happened to be standing in the doorway, carried in a message. "Tell the reporter I have gone to Worcester," said Gen. Sherman. "But he is here in the doorway," said the officer, "and hear what you say." "I can't help it," said the General, "I am in Worcester."

At the close of the exercises in the pavilion a review was held; the day closed with a brilliant display of fireworks from the heights on both sides of the river and the shipping in the harbor. Among the distinguished visitors present, besides those already mentioned, were Vice-Admiral Rowan and Gen. Anson G. McCook.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

INDIAN AFFAIRS IN NEW MEXICO.

[This letter is of an earlier date than that published last week, which was received before it.—Ed.]

NUTT STATION, N. M., Aug. 19, 1881.

The above is our present headquarters in the field, and how we got here may be of some interest to aspirants for military glory. The morning of August 17 Gen. Hatch, while at Fort Craig, received notice of a fight with Indians by Lieuts. Valois and Taylor, 9th U. S. Cavalry, some 30 miles from the post. Anxious to ascertain if the Indians were scattering, or uniting for a stand, his only way was to take the field. He ordered up the post ambulance, and with 10 infantry men in a spring wagon he started to find the trail, or the trail find us, as the case might be. Thirty miles out, after going over a rough and dangerous country, we struck the trail and passed on 10 miles, making camp. Next morning we started on the road in direction of Indians going, passing the battle ground, with its dead horses, where Lieut. Burnett had gallantly charged, losing six horses, and arrived at Cucullito Negro. Here Gen. Hatch took a horse, and with a few men left for the Black range, a noted mining region and favorite haunt of poor Lo! He ascertained the Indians were scattering and breaking South, and it was necessary for him to strike the railroad, some twenty miles distant, so as to dispose his troops to cover that country.

Arriving at the Rio Grande it was swimming with a strong current, and impossible to cross the teams. Jumping into a leaky skiff, with the junior major and an enlisted man, we poled up the bank a quarter of a mile, and then let her go, in the seething stream, shot across, and landed. It was now dark, in a rough country, and some distance above the road. The junior major was honored with the detail of finding road and going about a mile to discover some Mexicans, who were persuaded to drive us to Eagle on the railroad. Returning with them the senior colonel was not to be found, he had crossed the river again for some rations for our supper, as the prospect to him of our staying all night on side opposite to wagons was good. He soon got over, the Mexicans were told to catch their mules, and take a wagon standing near river, some ½ mile from us. A fire was kindled, and with a cup of tea, a can of baked beans, and some hard tack, our commissary was loaded to last till morning.

To find the Mexicans was now the rub, the country being very bad, with several cliffs, and a night of pitchy darkness, illumined by an occasional flash of lightning from an impending storm. The junior major, having been over the country, took the lead, but having no file to make his heat was not in his business, and with the boiling Rio Grande on one side, and steep bluffs on the other, was not as pleasant as some may suppose. At one place we halted, and building a fire discovered we had just avoided one bluff to be on the edge of another. A little light on the subject, however, enabled us to descend in safety.

Reaching the locality of the wagons no Mexicans

were at hand; we started a fire expecting to spend the night in the bottom of the friendly wagon. In about an hour the Mexicans came, and hitching their mules to the wagon we started off. What with the constant whooping and yelling, and singing of the Mexicans to keep up their courage, as the country was supposed to be filled with Indians, no stages being run, and a chance of being upset, we reached the railroad by 3 A. M., and taking cars, not a Pullman but an emigrant, reached here, a central point for ordering troops. I like following trails with a good command or lay out—but that is one thing—but to follow the trail of the senior colonel of cavalry and district commander is another. If any other colonel of cavalry is anxious for this business, and believes he can do better, let him come and try. I will guarantee a few of the senior captains of cavalry some promotion if the colonels will follow the example of ceaseless activity set by their senior colonel. All is working well. The Indians are catching it right and left, and every attempt they make to get out of the country they are struck by the soldiers, which is all the most exacting can ask.

Lieut. Smith, who was killed by the Indians, leaves a wife and two children, who are at Fort Bayard, and their deep grief will be shared by all who knew poor Smith. Sad that officers have to be sacrificed to carry out the foolish views of the Interior Department and its system of agencies and protection of bad Indians. Everything seems to conspire to delay movements of troops. The telegraph lines are out of order, or days behind the mail in delivering despatches. The four companies of 9th Cav. ordered from Colorado are delayed by roads washed out and delayed trains. Two companies have been fourteen days on road, and were due here twelve days ago. Their presence now is most important. Trails have not only to be followed, but citizens protected. This afternoon we leave in a hand-car, to which we change District Headquarters, from a caboose, and go to Portia, some thirteen miles, thence to Forts Cummings and Bayard, the scene of hostilities. Cook's Cañon, celebrated as the fighting ground of Gen. P. St. George Cooke and wounding of Bayard, years ago, is in sight.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1881.

The Indian agent, Mr. Llewellyn, has just arrived at Fort Stanton, and made a written report and request that troops be sent to bring in some of the worst Mesquero Apaches, now off the reservation. They number some fourteen bucks, under one Mansenitas and his three sons. The agent believes they may be in larger force, augmented by Indians from old Mexico, and that their camp has been a rendezvous for hostiles. Col. Henry, the commander at Fort Stanton, leaves to-morrow with Troops A and G, 9th Cavalry, under Captains Cooney and Cusack, with Lieuts. Finley and Day, and Asst. Surgeon Newton. The command hope to surprise the Indians, and take them in some way or another. They don't capture well, so there is only one alternative, the other failing. A few put in irons and sent to Fort Union might have a good effect. The Mesquero Indian Agent is certainly entitled to much praise in his zealous desire to keep his wards under his eye and maintain discipline. He has been among the Sioux and knows how the matter is to be done.

A SCOUT IN ARIZONA.

We have received a copy of the official report of a scout made in the northern portion of Arizona by Lieut.-Col. Wm. Redwood Price, 6th Infantry, in June last. On the 1st of June Col. Price left Fort Verde, A. T., with Lieut. H. P. Kingsbury, 25 men of Co. K, 6th Cavalry, and Asst. Surg. Elliott Cones, and a pack train of 35 mules. June 1, they marched to Spaulding's Ranch, 26 miles; June 2, to American Ranch, 21 miles, and June 3, to Williamson's Valley, 13 miles, where they were joined by Lieut. Carl F. Palfrey, Corps of Engineers. June 4, went 18 miles to Roger's Ranch, and from there followed an Indian trail to Kerlin's Tanks (improperly called "Cullin's Wells," 32 miles. This Tank is at the head of a ravine and lies due south of the highest peak of Mount Floyd, five miles from the base of that mountain, and will furnish supplies for a command of seventy animals, three days. The utmost pains disclosed no supply of living water and there is no seepage or renewal of supply at that season. June 7, marched 19 miles to Black Tank, 55 miles south of the Ava Supai villages. June 9, marched northerly 18 miles to a dry camp, and June 10, 13 miles further to the edge of Cataract Canyon, and descended to its bed 2,500 feet below to meet the Supai Chief Navajoe, who had been requested to meet him there. The chief was suspicious at first, but the next day brought to camp all of his people, 200 in number. Col. Price having meanwhile moved to the head of the water in the vicinity of the Indian villages, 30 miles. After an explanation of the kindly intentions of the Government, which was accepted by the Indians in good faith, and seemed to satisfy them, Col. Price directed Lieut. Kingsbury to return with the Cavalry to Black Tank, he remaining with interpreter Chas. Spencer and such men as Lieut. Palfrey required to perfect his survey of their land and reservation.

June 14, Col. Price left the canyon, and June 15 reached Black Tank, considerable suffering being experienced for want of water. Black Tank receives no fresh or living supply of water and was nearly exhausted in six days by 71 animals. The kegs and water barrels were filled, and the wagon with grain moved out, to make two dry camps, and, passing through Young's, to meet us at Peach Spring on the third day. June 17, marched 18 miles and made a dry camp June 18, con-

tinued in the same direction for 23 miles, reaching Peach Spring about 3 p. m. Here was the first pure living water drunk since Roger's Ranch on the 5th of June. Remained at Peach Spring June 19th, part of the command going to the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, at the mouth of Diamond River. June 18, moved 18 miles to Milk-weed Spring, where Sherman and his brother, with a large number of the Hualpai Indians, had met for a council, which detained Col. Price until June 25. Left Milk-weed June 25, and reached Hackberry, distant about 18 miles, then followed the main road to Prescott the next day. Reached Prescott June 30; distance from Hackberry to Prescott 111 miles. Total distance marched 433 miles, portions of the command marching 70 miles further. Col. Price says: "Lieut. Kingsbury and the men of Co. K, 6th Cavalry, were at all times most efficient and cheerful during the scout, and credit is due them for its success. Assistant Surgeon Coues, U. S. Army, and Lieut. Palfrey, Corps of Engineers, who accompanied me, were cheerful and uncomplaining under much suffering from want of water and hard riding."

THE AVA SUPAI INDIANS.

Of these Indians the report says: This curious and quaint little self-sustaining community, cut off from the entire outer world, in an almost inaccessible canyon 8,000 feet below the surrounding mesa-land, consists of 60 men, 58 women, 101 children—total, 214. They are polygamous, as are most Indians, but only ten or twelve have a plurality of wives. They have so constantly intermarried that they are all relatives of more or less close consanguinity. The result of this in-breeding is manifestly observable.

They are evidently a branch of the Hualpai tribe, as their language and affiliations are with that people, the former being almost identical, whereas they say they cannot understand the Moquis, their nearest neighbors on the east, with whom they do much trading. Their traditions are that they occupied the country eighty to one hundred years ago, when it was abandoned by the Moquis, by this they evidently mean the pre-historic race who inhabited all arable portions of Arizona, as is known by their pottery, artificial tanks, crumbled villages and *acropolis*, and of whom the Moquis are at present the nearest living representatives. Remnants of cliff dwellings and pottery are observed fifteen or twenty miles above the villages, which would indicate that at some previous date the water had come to the surface much higher up the canyon, and that much more land was susceptible of cultivation.

The water bursts out from under the red sand-stone formation and a creek 8 feet wide and over 4 feet deep thoroughly saturated with lime, forming stalactites wherever the spray touches twig or shrub. Just below their cultivated land, the water falls away in three beautiful cataracts, varying in height from fifty to two hundred feet, below these cataracts the water drops off probably in successive waterfalls from 1,500 to 2,000 feet.

The Indians have an acreage not to exceed 300 acres, cultivated entirely by irrigation—cultivating corn, pears, watermelons, muskmelons, peaches, apricots, squash, and sunflower seed in small squares, as the Mexicans, Moquis and Navajoes cultivate.

Monuments were erected at points indicated by the Indians to cover all their arable land and the water they required; at which Navajoes and all the Supais seemed much gratified. Col. Price urges that a reservation be indicated be set apart for the Hualpais who in council assembled wished him to represent to the proper authorities the following: "They say that in the country over which they used to roam so free the white men have appropriated all the water; that large numbers of cattle have been introduced, and have rapidly increased during the past year or two; that in many places the water is fenced in and locked up, and they are driven from all waters. They say that the railroad is now coming, which will require more water and will bring more men, who will take up all the small springs remaining." The colonel adds that these Indians seem very destitute, and it is miraculous how they are enabled to secure an existence in this barren waste of country—they say they live on grass-seeds and mesquite; we did not see even a rabbit in several hundred miles of the country they occupied. It will be necessary to issue them beef about every third or fourth day. Peach Spring would be the proper place at which to feed them."

The Indians complain of Little Captain as lying and causing much trouble since his return from confinement at Fort Yuma. Col. Price says of him: "I sent for him to meet me at Oaks and Willows; he was very insolent and defiant, confirmed and repeated all the lies the Indians had reported, and gave evidence that he was gathering around him a very strong following, and that he was liable to draw to him a sufficient number to divide the tribe, as the hunting was quite good in the section he had selected. He recognized no authority in the department and would have soon caused serious trouble. I decided to arrest him and bring him to this post and would recommend that he be placed in one and obliged to work with the other prisoners until he gives sufficient evidence that he will go back and conduct himself properly."

FORTIFICATIONS OF PARIS.

The official *Militär Wochenblatt* publishes in its latest number an article about the fortifications of Paris, in which it is stated that, by the completion of this work, Paris has become a most formidable fortress, and that thereby all the disadvantages which had arisen from the advance of the German frontier to the west have been annulled. For Paris will now be able to defend the centre as well as the west and south of France. At all events, it is certain that no future invader will be able to establish his advanced posts in those districts in which, during the siege of 1870, the German reserve troops were quartered. The commander-in-chief of

Paris will then have to defend a territory of more than 220 German square miles, and he will be enabled to make great sorties, by which the besieger may be surprised in such a way as to render it impossible for him to collect the necessary troops for repulsing such a violent attack. The chances of a successful siege of Paris are, therefore, very small, and all the more so as in future certainly not more than a corps of line troops will have to defend Paris, as was the case in the war of 1870. It is altogether very doubtful whether it would in future be possible to blockade Paris completely, even with the help of several great armies connected with each other by cavalry divisions. On the other hand, the defence of the French capital will also be a very different task, and the genius of a strategist of the first rank will be needed for the fulfilment of such an enterprise, which must be planned and executed on a very grand scale. The capacity of a Gambetta, who boasted of being able to "organize the victory," will scarcely be sufficient for this purpose. The Germans may at present console themselves with the knowledge that such a hero does not exist as yet in France, and the French would certainly commit a great blunder if they fancied that they possessed in the now completed fortifications of Paris a guarantee against the possibility of ever again seeing their capital conquered. In a future war, France will, of course, take good care to concentrate her military forces in good time, and the headquarters of Amiens, Rouen, Le Mans, and Orleans alone will be able to mobilize more than 100,000 men of line troops and 200,000 men of the territorial army, and to send them to the east frontier. In order to advance into the heart of France, it will, therefore, not only be necessary to defeat these large armies, but also to open a way through the strong fortifications by which the whole eastern frontier has been strengthened. Besides the fortifications of Langres and Besancon, La Fere and Rheims, Toul and Verdun, besides those which have been erected near Nancy for the protection of the Moselle and those of the northeastern frontier for the protection of the Meuse, strong works have also been erected near Dijon and Lyons. All these fortifications have become important facts with which an invading army would have to reckon. The author of the article, in acknowledging the great value of these fortifications, willingly expresses his admiration that France, which was so deeply depressed in 1871, is now enabled to send an army of more than a million men into the field and that she has completed such great works for her defence. These results have only been gained by the patriotism of the whole French nation, for all parties in France, though they are struggling bitterly against each other in all home questions, are perfectly united in all matters which concern foreign affairs. The author concludes his article with the earnest request that his countrymen should imitate the example of the French and show the same patriotism.—*London Times' Berlin Cor.*, August 17.

ENGLAND'S PRESENT NAVY.

A RECENT debate in the British Parliament concerning the navy brings to light some interesting facts. In the course of the debate touching the French fleet as compared with the British, Mr. Trevelyan said:

The non-obsolete English ironclad ships in commission and reserve, counting coast defence ships, were now in number 27. The non-obsolete French ironclad ships in commission and reserve were 13, counting coast defence ships. He had counted in the English list the *Audacious* and the *Rupert*, which were under repair; but they knew their own defects much better than the defects of the French, and they had gone so far as to count in the French list the *Richelieu*, which had only been lately raised from the bottom of Toulon harbor. Of what they called obsolete ironclads England has, including coast defence ships, 20 in commission and reserve, and the French 23. There was, of course, a great deal to be said for and against including this or that ship, but we had every reason to believe that our vessels were in at least as good repair as the French. If he took off the list the *Scorpion*, the *Viper*, and the *Vizen*, the 17 obsolete ships which remained had 120,000 tons burden and 270 guns, as against 106,000 tons and 170 guns to the 23 French ships. The result was that the French had afloat, obsolete and non-obsolete, 36 ironclad ships of all classes, and the English 47, among which ten of the French were in commission and 27 of ours; and he would ask the House which nation was likely to know the weak points of their fleet and to correct them—the nation which kept manned and equipped three out of every 13, or the nation which kept manned and equipped seven out of every 13? The French were building and completing 17 ironclads of different sorts and sizes, and England was building and completing ten.

In 1880-1, for the first time in four years, the performances of the Admiralty exceeded its promise. 7,948 tons of ironclad shipping were promised in the estimate; 9,325 tons were actually completed in the building sheds. This year they had undertaken to build 10,816 tons of ironclad shipping. This large amount of tonnage was made up by finishing off and fitting for sea the ships that were already in hand. The *Polypheusus*, the *Ajar*, and the *Agamemnon* would be completed this year. The *Conqueror* would be all but completed, and the *Colossus*, *Majestic*, and *Collingwood* largely advanced. As regarded new vessels, the prevailing opinion ran in favor of small ships. England must have a numerous fleet, and no nation can afford a numerous fleet of *Dreadnoughts* and *Lepantos*. Nor was it a slight consideration that in days of torpedoes and steam rams it was as dangerous militarily as pecuniarily to have all our eggs in one basket. A hole a yard square under the water-line would send a ship worth a million to the bottom just as readily as if it had cost half the money, and success in the naval battles of the future as of the past would fall to the adversary which by the

end of the day had most men-of-war afloat. And then it was worth serious consideration whether the men could be got fit to fight these gigantic machines; whether the sense of the enormous responsibility would not deduct something from the dash and daring which won battles; and whether a captain who had so large a portion of our entire navy beneath his feet would risk his ship as fearlessly and confidently as if she were one of many instead of being one of few. In fine, the Admiralty had determined, instead of laying down one vessel of 14,000 tons, to lay down two of 9,000. Instead of one vessel costing a million, they would have two costing something over half a million. In short, instead of trying to cut out the Italian *Dulio*, they would have two more English *Collingwoods*. The mere fact of building a ship the type of which was already familiar to the dockyards would conduce both to economy and to efficiency and rapidity of work. One such vessel would be laid down at Chatham and another at Pembroke. The armament would be left to be determined hereafter, but it was probable that one of the turrets would be armed with two 43-ton guns, and the other with one gun of the largest type which they should carry, whether that be 80 tons, 70 tons, or—a size to which the experiments in France now pointed—60 tons. The lighter broadside of six 6-inch guns would continue to be a feature in the vessels. That was the policy of the Admiralty, a policy which he hoped would recommend itself to economists, who would prefer a ship whose hull and machinery would cost £530,000 to a ship like the *Inflexible*, which cost 690,000, and to sailors, who would not be sorry to know that the Admiralty had at last consented to be unsensational enough to build three vessels, each of which should be the counterpart of the other, so that being appointed to a new ship should not in this case be equivalent to learning a new profession, but that an officer who knew one ship well might have a chance on going into another of finding himself at home.

As to the ships under repair, it was desired that the next time they went to sea they should carry guns of the new type. Of first-class torpedo boats, 19 were in course of building; of the smaller class, 18 were complete, and 30 being built. He was anxious that it should not go forth that our ships were deficient in guns as compared with the ships of other nations. It was important that we should be uneasy about a real deficiency, but it was also important to avoid creating a panic without foundation. If we looked, not at what was doing, but at what was afloat, we were better off than other nations. He did not say the Germans had not on board some ships a few Krupp guns of the new type, and that the Chileans and the Japanese had got some Armstrong guns; but the 27-ton guns of the French navy were inferior in power to the guns of the *Thunderer* and the *Dreadnought*. The ships which could get to sea this year would be armed with the 38-ton gun, but with that gun so improved as to carry 50 lb. to 64 lb. more of powder and to pierce a couple more inches of armor. Care would be taken, however, that the new gun should be selected, tested, and completed in plenty of time to arm the *Majestic*, the *Colossus*, and the *Conqueror*. The next in size to the 43-ton gun were the 10-inch gun of 26 tons and the 9-inch of 18 tons. With these reasonable progress was being made. The first manufacturer's round was fired from the 26-ton gun on June 20, and it was now intended to enlarge its breech opening, so as to admit a larger charge. The 18-ton gun was about half completed, and gave every prospect of being an excellent weapon, surpassing in penetration guns twice its weight now in our service, which were highly thought of ten years ago. The next in size was the 8-inch 12-ton gun, which was introduced to the Admiralty by Sir William Armstrong in 1879. This was the gun which performed such feats in the Chilean war, and the trials by the War Office—trials originally set on foot by the desire of the right hon. gentleman opposite—had fully confirmed its high reputation. The last of the armor-piercing guns was the 6-inch 4-ton gun, of which 14 were ordered from Elswick by the late government. The moral of the story was, that with regard to the larger guns, on the success of which our supremacy at sea depended, and from the possible failure of which great disasters might ensue, the Government was proceeding with diligent caution; but as regarded the guns of more moderate size, the type was already resolved on, and the guns would, without delay, be put in hand. Provision had been made this year for placing 103 6-inch guns on board a number of our corvettes and gunboats, and the *Shah* and the *Raleigh* frigates would be furnished with a full broadside of these beautiful weapons.

In reply to a question whether any experiments had ever been conducted to ascertain the relative value of ironclads and active unarmed vessels in action, Mr. Trevelyan said that the hon. member would find complete information in a paper published by the German government, giving a curious analysis of all the sea-fights with ironclads which had ever taken place. The superiority of the ironclad was manifest from the *Huascar* affair alone. Two of the finest unarmed vessels in the English navy were entirely repulsed by the miserable little Peruvian ironclad, but that ironclad in its turn fell an easy victim to another ironclad belonging to the Chileans.

Military Telegraph.—The following changes of stations and details of enlisted men on duty with U. S. Military Telegraph Service, Dept. of Dakota, will be made: Musician V. Wickersham, Co. C, 11th Inf., from Coulson, M. T., to Fort Ellis, M. T., from which station Private B. M. Simmons, Troop K, 2d Cav., is relieved, and ordered to his troop at Fort Maginnis; Private J. W. Carr, Co. F, 11th Inf., from Terry's Landing, M. T., to Camp Poplar River, M. T.; Private Gail Vance, Co. E, 5th Inf., to Terry's Landing, M. T.; Corporal Augustus Wagner, Troop G, 2d Cav., to Coulson, M. T.; Private W. H. Ames, Co. H, 5th Inf., from Foley, M. T., to Glendive, M. T.; Corporal L. A. Nonlett, Co. G, 5th Inf., is detailed as Line Repairer at Fort Keogh, M. T. (S. O. 163, Sept. 2, D. D.)

THE ARMY.

CIRCULAR, H. Q. A., Sept. 7, 1881.

Owing to the number of recruits required to fill the Army to its authorized strength, the standard for recruits will, until further orders, be as follows:

For artillery and infantry, five feet four inches and upwards in height, and weight not less than one hundred and twenty pounds nor more than one hundred and ninety pounds.

For cavalry, not less than five feet four inches and not more than five feet ten inches in height, and weight not to exceed one hundred and sixty-five pounds.

This will not be applicable to musicians, the present regulations for enlisting whom will remain in force.

G. O. 22, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, Aug. 22, 1881.

Announces the result of the target practice in this Department for July.

G. O. 32, DEPT. OF TEXAS, Aug. 30, 1881.

Capt. J. B. Irvine, 22d Inf., has been assigned to special duty in charge of the department competition in rifle practice; to him should be sent the allotments from company funds, as suggested in G. O. 26, c. s., from these Hdqrs.

No man should be sent to San Antonio for the department competition, who has not, since May 1, 1881, made at least two scores of seventy-two per cent. at six hundred yards, and four scores of seventy-six per cent. at two hundred and four hundred yards, each.

None but reliable and sober men should be sent. All should come provided with dress and undress uniforms. Descriptive lists of enlisted men should be sent to commanding officer post of San Antonio.

In connection with G. O. 45, Hdqrs. of the Army, c. s., relating to the "Novada Trophy," the General of the Army, under date of Aug. 17, has decided that the "aggregate strength" of a company is, as is shown by the post returns, viz.: officers and enlisted men present and absent.

CIRCULAR 14, DEPT. OF TEXAS, Aug. 27, 1881.

Publishes musketry practice in the Department, as shown by the monthly reports for June, 1881.

CIRCULAR 10, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH, Aug. 28, 1881.

Gives the record of target practice of troops serving in this Department for the month of July, 1881.

CIRCULAR, MIL. DIV. OF THE PACIFIC, Aug. 27, 1881.

Publishes extracts, taken from the Target Reports of Companies serving in the Dept. of California, for the months of May and June, 1881.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

GENERAL OFFICERS.—Brig.-Gen. Pope will proceed from Fort Garland, Colo., to Santa Fe, N. M., on public business (S. O. 176, Aug. 31, D. M.).

Brig.-Gen. Miles, the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of the Columbia, will proceed to inspect the posts of Fort Cœur d'Alene, I. T., Colville and Camp Spokane, W. T., and return. He will be accompanied by Major George B. Dandy, Chief Q. M. of the Dept. of the Columbia, and 1st Lieut. Oscar F. Long, 5th Inf., Aide-de-Camp (S. O. 121, Aug. 18, D. C.).

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.—Major J. P. Martin, Asst. Adj.-Gen., is relieved from duty at Hdqrs. Dept. of Texas, to enable him to comply with par. 1, S. O. 60, Hdqrs. of the Army, c. s., as modified by instructions, of Aug. 15, from same source (G. O. 31, Aug. 27, D. T.).

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.—Maj. Richard Arnold, Asst. Insp.-Gen., will proceed to inspect Forts Schuyler, Hamilton, and Wadsworth, N. Y. H. (S. O. 156, Sept. 5, D. E.) Same day ordered to Long Branch on special service.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.—During the temporary absence of the Chief Q. M., Capt. Amos S. Kimball, A. Q. M., will, in addition to his present duties, perform those of the Chief Q. M. at Hdqrs. Dept. of the Columbia (S. O. 121, Aug. 18, D. C.).

Capt. A. J. McGonigle, A. Q. M., Depot Q. M., New Orleans, La., will proceed to Savannah, Ga., and after examination, report the damage done by the late storm to Oglethorpe Barracks and Fort Pulaski (S. O. 91, Sept. 2, D. S.).

Capt. G. C. Smith, A. Q. M., will return to the Dept. of Arizona as soon as he has completed the duty upon which he is now at San Francisco. He will, on arrival at Tucson, proceed to Tubac, to comply with instructions he has received, and then return to his station, Fort Lowell, A. T. (S. O. 143, Aug. 25, M. D. P.).

Major James Gilliss, Q. M., Fort Monroe, Va., having been summoned to appear, Sept. 12, 1881, before a U. S. court, to be held at Rawlins, Wyo., as a witness in the case of the United States v. Small and Ames, is authorized to obey said summons (S. O. 155, Sept. 2, D. E.).

Capt. E. B. Hubbard, A. Q. M., is relieved from duty in the Q. M. Depot, N. Y. City, and will report to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Arizona for assignment to duty (S. O., Sept. 9, W. D.).

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.—Major M. B. Morgan, Chief Comy of Sub. of the Dept. of Dakota, will proceed to Chicago, Ill., on public business (S. O. 161, Aug. 30, D. D.).

Major M. B. Morgan, Chief Comy of Sub., and in charge of the Sub. Depot in St. Paul, Minn., will proceed to St. Paul whenever, in his judgment, it is necessary, on business connected with that Depot. This authority covers trips made in August as well as subsequent trips (S. O. 163, Sept. 2, D. D.).

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—A. A. Surg. D. S. Snively is relieved from duty at Fort Ellis, M. T., and will proceed to Fort Missoula for duty, to relieve Asst. Surg. S. Q. Robinson, who is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Dakota, and will comply with par. 2, S. O. 193, c. s., Hdqrs. of the Army (S. O. 162, Sept. 1, D. D.).

Lieut.-Col. Glover Perin, Surg., Med. Director of the Dept. of Dakota, will proceed to Fort Totten, D. T., on public business (S. O. 162, Sept. 1, D. D.).

Leave of absence for twenty days is granted Surg. John Campbell, Med. Director of the Dept. of the South (S. O. 91, Sept. 2, D. S.).

Major Harvey E. Brown, Surg., is relieved from duty at Fort Davis, Tex., to enable him to comply with par. 2, S. O. 192, Hdqrs. of the Army, c. s. (S. O. 106, Aug. 29, D. T.).

Par. 2, S. O. 104, c. s., from Hdqrs. Dept. of Texas, relating to A. A. Surg. McLoon, is revoked (S. O. 106, Aug. 29, D. T.).

Hosp. Steward G. M. Lewis, on duty in Dept. of Arizona, will be discharged the service of the U. S. (S. O., Sept. 9, W. D.).

A. A. Surg. W. C. Henderson is relieved from duty at Fort Clark, and will report for duty to the C. O., sub-post Pena Colorado, Tex., to relieve A. A. Surg. Price (S. O. 106, Aug. 29, D. T.).

When he shall have been discharged from attendance as a witness before the G. C.-M. at Fort Stockton, Tex., A. A. Surg. E. McLoon will proceed to San Antonio, Tex., for annulment of contract (S. O. 106, Aug. 29, D. T.).

1st Lieut. G. E. Bushnell, Asst. Surg., member G. C.-M. at Fort Ellis, M. T., Sept. 15 (S. O. 162, Sept. 1, D. D.).

A. A. Surg. J. H. Lott will accompany, as medical officer, the detachment of recruits for the 14th Inf. ordered to leave David's Island, N. Y. H., Sept. 6, for Fort Garland, Colo. (Order 168, Sept. 1, Rec. Depot, David's Island, N. Y. H.).

Leave of absence for fifteen days, to take effect when he is relieved from temporary duty in the Dept. of the Platte, is granted A. A. Surg. W. S. Cockrell, Cantonment on the Uncompaghe, Colo. (S. O. 177, Sept. 1, D. M.).

1st Lieut. Norton Strong will proceed to Park City, Utah, and report for temporary duty, to the C. O. of the troops en route to Fort Thornburgh, Utah, on which duty he will remain until the arrival of Capt. W. C. Shannon (S. O. 84, Aug. 29, D. P.).

A. A. Surg. W. S. Cockrell will accompany Battalion of 6th Inf., as attending Surg., from Cheyenne, Wyo., to Park City, Utah, whence, on being relieved, he will rejoin his station, Cantonment Uncompaghe, Colo. (S. O. 84, Aug. 29, D. P.).

The telegraphic instructions of the Dist. of New Mexico Comdr. of Aug. 17, 1881, directing A. A. Surg. J. H. Lacy to proceed from Fort Selden to Fort Craig, N. M., and return, for consultation in the case of A. A. Surg. Collins, are confirmed (S. O. 101, Aug. 25, D. N. M.).

A. A. Surg. J. S. Martin, having accompanied Cos. C and F, 9th Cav., from Fort Lewis, Colo., to Santa Fe, will continue on duty with the companies to Fort Craig, N. M., from which post he will return to his proper station at Pagosa Springs, Colo. (S. O. 101, Aug. 25, D. N. M.).

A. A. Surg. St. Clair Streett is assigned to duty with the Battalion of the 9th Cav. (Cos. C, E, F, and M), and will report for duty to Major John Mix, 9th Cav., commanding Battalion, upon his arrival at Santa Fe with Cos. E and M, 9th Cav. (S. O. 101, Aug. 25, D. N. M.).

A. A. Surg. John J. Robertson is relieved from duty at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., and will report to the C. O., Fort Cameron, Utah, for duty at that post (S. O. 85, Aug. 30, D. P.).

Capt. S. G. Cowdrey is relieved from duty in the Dept. of the Platte and will proceed to N. Y. City, and report by letter, upon arrival there, to the Surg.-Gen. (S. O. 85, Aug. 30, D. P.).

During the absence from Hdqrs. Dept. of the South of Surg. John Campbell, Asst. Surg. John Brooke will take charge of the office and perform the duties of the Med. Director of that Dept. (S. O. 92, Sept. 5, D. S.).

Leave of absence for fifteen days is granted A. A. Surg. C. E. McChesney, Fort Bennett, D. T., to take effect about Oct. 15, 1881, he providing a substitute during his absence (S. O. 165, Sept. 5, D. D.).

Surg. Dallas Bache is relieved from duty in the Dept. of California (S. O. 144, Aug. 26, M. D. P.).

1st Lieut. W. H. Corbuser, Judge-Advocate G. C.-M. at Fort Washakie, W. T., Sept. 15 (S. O. 87, Sept. 2, D. P.).

The C. O., Fort Mackinac, Mich., is authorized to employ a local physician for temporary duty at the post, during the absence of Asst. Surg. G. W. Adair (S. O. 156, Sept. 5, D. E.).

A. A. Surg. T. J. Maddox will proceed to Long Branch, N. J., for duty with Battery A, 1st Art. (S. O. 156, Sept. 5, D. E.).

Surg. Charles C. Byrne is relieved from duty at Angel Island, Cal., and assigned to duty as post surgeon at Benicia Arsenal and attending surgeon at Benicia Barracks, Cal., relieving A. A. Surg. Edward Everts, who will report to the C. O., Angel Island, as post surgeon (S. O. 142, Aug. 23, M. D. P.).

A furlough for six months is granted Hosp. Steward D. H. Randolph, Fort McIntosh, Tex. (S. O. 107, Aug. 31, D. T.).

Asst. Surg. H. S. Kilbourne, member G. C.-M. at Fort Porter, N. Y., Sept. 15 (S. O. 159, Sept. 5, D. E.).

Hosp. Steward John Schott, McPherson Bks., Atlanta, Ga., granted two months furlough from Sept. 1, 1881, by authority from Dept. Hdqrs.

Hosp. Steward Walter S. Haines, Cantonment Bad Lands, D. T., discharged Aug. 23 and re-enlisted Aug. 24, 1881.

Hosp. Steward Richard Keogh will proceed to Long Branch, N. J., for duty with Battery A, 1st Art. (S. O. 156, Sept. 5, D. E.).

PAY DEPARTMENT.—The troops in the Dept. of Arizona will be paid to include the muster of Aug. 31, 1881, as follows: At Whipple Barracks, Fort Mojave and Verde, and Camp on Walnut Creek, A. T., by Paymaster W. H. Johnston. At Forts Lowell and McDowell, and Camp Huachuca, A. T., Fort Yuma and San Diego Barracks, Cal., by Paymaster John S. Witche. At Forts Apache, Bowie, and Grant, and Camp Thomas, A. T., by Paymaster W. H. Comegys (S. O. 98, Aug. 25, D. A.).

The following assignments of Paymasters for payment on rolls of Aug. 31, are made: Major James P. Canby, Forts Townsend and Canby, W. T., and Fort Stevens, Ore. Major William H. Eckels, Fort Walla Walla, W. T., Bois Barracks, and Fort Lapwai, I. T. Major John B. Keefe, Fort Cœur d'Alene, I. T., Fort Colville and Camp Spokane, W. T. Major Daniel B. Larned, Vancouver Barracks and Arsenal, W. T. (S. O. 123, Aug. 20, D. C.).

Paymaster Peter P. G. Hall will proceed to the following posts and pay the troops thereat to Aug. 31, 1881: Fort Hamilton, Fort Schuyler, Willet's Point, and David's Island, N. Y. H. Paymaster E. H. Brooke will proceed to the following posts and pay the troops thereat to Aug. 31, 1881: Fort Wayne, Fort Brady, and Fort Mackinac, Mich. Paymaster Israel O. Dewey will proceed to the following posts and pay the troops thereat to Aug. 31, 1881: Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, Mass.; Fort Preble, Portland, Maine; Kennebec Arsenal, Augusta, Maine, and Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass. Paymaster Charles I. Wilson will proceed to the following posts and pay the troops thereat to Aug. 31, 1881: Fort Trumbull, New London, Conn.; Fort Adams, Newport, R. I., and National Armory, Springfield, Mass. (S. O. 157, Sept. 6, D. E.).

The following named officers will proceed to pay the troops at the posts and stations hereinafter enumerated for the months of July and August, 1881: Lieut.-Col. Rodney Smith, Deputy Paymaster-General, at Angel Island, Alcatraz Island, Benicia Barracks, and Benicia Arsenal, Cal. Paymaster F. M. Cox, at Fort Klamath, Ore. Paymaster J. H. Roche, at Fort Bidwell, Cal., and Forts McDermitt and Halleck, Nev. Paymaster Charles H. Whipple, at Fort Point, Fort Point San Jose, Presidio of San Francisco, and Fort Gaston, Cal. (S. O. 145, Aug. 27, M. D. P.).

The verbal instructions of Sept. 1 to Paymaster Frank Bridgman, to proceed to Rock Island Arsenal, for the purpose of making payments at that station, are confirmed (S. O. 87, Sept. 6, M. D. M.).

Paymaster George E. Glenn, Newport Barracks, Ky., will proceed to Augusta Arsenal, Augusta, Ga.; St. Augustine

and Tampa, Fla.; Hot Springs and Little Rock, Ark., for the purpose of paying the troops there stationed, on muster and pay rolls of Aug. 31, 1881 (S. O. 93, Sept. 6, D. S.).

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.—Leave of absence for three months, to take effect from date of being relieved from duty at the U. S. Military Academy, is granted 2d Lieut. J. Mills (S. O., Sept. 5, W. D.).

A Board of Engineer Officers to consist of Lieut.-Col. C. B. Comstock, and Majors W. E. Merrill and W. R. King, will assemble at Cincinnati, Ohio, on the call of the senior officer, to take into consideration and report upon a plan for the improvement of the entrance to Cumberland River (S. O. 93, Sept. 7, Corps of Engrs.).

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—The Dep't. of Missouri Comdr., accompanied by Capt. D. M. Taylor, A. D. C., will proceed from Fort Garland, Colo., to Santa Fe, N. M., on public business (S. O. 176, Aug. 31, D. M.).

CHAPLAINS.—Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Post Chaplain G. A. England, Fort Omaha, Neb. (S. O. 85, Aug. 30, D. P.).

Leave of absence for one month is granted Chaplain David White, Fort Hays, Kan. (S. N. 178, Sept. 2, D. M.).

Chaplain W. T. McAdams, member G. C.-M. conveyed at Fort Niobrara, Neb., by par. 2, S. O. 50, c. s., from Dept. of the Platte (S. O. 83, Sept. 3, D. P.).

SIGNAL SERVICE.—The verbal order, of Aug. 5, directing 2d Lieut. L. E. Sebree to proceed to El Paso, Tex., via Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and return, via Fort Stockton, Pecos City, and Fort Worth, Tex., on official business, is confirmed (S. O. 105, Aug. 27, D. T.).

Changes in the Signal Corps for the week ending Thursday, Sept. 8, 1881: Pvt. W. W. Dent, O. C. S. O., to Philadelphia, Pa.; Pvt. H. R. Brynion, O. C. S. O., to Augusta, Ga.; Pvt. E. E. Perry, O. C. S. O., to Hatteras, N. C.; par. 2 of S. O. 127, c. s., relieving Sergt. H. Frev from duty at O. C. S. O., and ordering him to Charlotte, N. C., revoked; Sergt. H. Frev, O. C. S. O., to Los Animas, Col., to establish station; Pvt. S. A. Haney, Wilmington, N. C., to Charlotte, and on return of Sergt. O'Donoghue, to return to Wilmington; par. 1, S. O. 130, c. s., announcing change of station of Pvt. E. E. Simpson, revoked; Pvt. E. E. Simpson, San Marcial, N. M., to Santa Fe, N. M.; Pvt. E. E. Simpson, Santa Fe, N. M., to Dodge City, Kan.; Sergt. J. H. Hoaglan, Fort Myer, Va., to O. C. S. O.; Sergt. J. H. Hoaglan, O. C. S. O., to Norfolk, for special duty, on completion of which to return to O. C. S. O.

THE LINE.

1st CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. John Q. Adams is detailed on special duty at Hdqrs. Dept. of Columbia, to take effect from Sept. 30 (S. O. 121, Aug. 18, D. C.).

The verbal instructions of the Comdr. Dept. of Columbia, designating 2d Lieut. J. F. Reynolds Landis, A. D. C., to accompany him on the journey contemplated in S. O. 29, par. 2, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Columbia, are confirmed (S. O. 123, Aug. 20, D. C.).

Leave of Absence.—One month, to take effect when his services can best be spared, 1st Lieut. George B. Backus, Fort Klamath, Ore. (S. O. 122, Aug. 19, D. C.).

2ND CAVALRY, Col. John P. Hatch.

G. C.-M. Service.—Major D. S. Gordon, president; 1st Lieut. S. M. Swigert, and 2d Lieut. H. D. Huntington, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Ellis, M. T., Sept. 15 (S. O. 162, Sept. 1, D. D.).

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of two months, 2d Lieut. C. B. Hoppin, Fort Custer, M. T. (S. O. 163, Sept. 2, D. D.).

To Join.—Major David S. Gordon is relieved from duty as a member of the Board of Officers for the inspection of cavalry horses, appointed by par. 2, S. O. 115, Dept. of Dakota, to take effect Sept. 1, and will proceed to his station at Fort Ellis, M. T. (S. O. 161, Aug. 30, D. D.).

3RD CAVALRY, Colonel A. G. Brackett.

G. C.-M. Service.—2d Lieut. William D. Beach and George Leroy Converse, Jr., are detailed members G. C.-M. conveyed by par. 1, S. O. 91, series of 1830, and par. 1, S. O. 83, c. s., from Hdqrs. Dept. of Platte (S. O. 84, Aug. 29, D. P.). Capt. Gerald Russell, president; 2d Lieut. Allen B. Jordan, Arthur C. Ducat, Jr., and George H. Morgan, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Washakie, W. T., Sept. 15 (S. O. 87, Sept. 2, D. P.).

Leave of Absence.—Three months, 2d Lieut. B. Davis, when relieved from duty at U. S. Md. Academy (S. O., Sept. 5, W. D.).

One month, 1st Lieut. Fredk. Schwatka (S. O., Sept. 8, W. D.).

Rejoin.—The telegraphic instructions of Aug. 28, to 2d Lieut. George L. Converse, Jr., Green River, Wyo., directing him to leave his pack train at that place, and then, with his escort, proceed to rejoin his station, Fort Fred. Steele, Wyo., are confirmed (S. O. 84, Aug. 29, D. P.).

4TH CAVALRY, Col. R. S. Mackenzie.

Leave of Absence.—One month, Capt. H. W. Lawton, Cantonment on the Uncompaghe, Colo., to take effect when his services can be spared (S. O. 175, Aug. 29, D. M.).

Leave Extended.—Lieut.-Col. George A. Forayth, one month (S. O., Sept. 7, W. D.).

5TH CAVALRY, Colonel W. Merritt.

Detached Service.—Capt. George F. Price will join a detachment of recruits for the 1st Cav. at Sidney, Neb. (due there about Sept. 12), and proceed with it to San Francisco, Cal.; whence, on being relieved from duty therewith, he will return and rejoin his station (S. O. 95, Sept. 1, D. P.).

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. J. S. Payne, member, G. C.-M. conveyed at Fort Niobrara, Neb., by par. 2, S. O. 50, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Platte (S. O. 83, Sept. 3, D. P.).

2d Lieut. H. W. Wheeler, member, G. C.-M. at Fort Washakie, W. T., Sept. 15 (S. O. 87, Sept. 2, D. P.).

Leave Extended.—Capt. A. E. Woodson, two months on Surg. certificate (S. O., Sept. 7, W. D.).

6TH CAVALRY, Col. Eugene A. Carr.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. Edward E. Dravo, now at Pittsburg, Penn., will proceed to Jefferson Bks., Mo., to accompany a detachment of recruits to the Dept. of Arizona (S. O., Sept. 5, W. D.).

Capt. Samuel M. Whitide, now on leave of absence at Saratoga, N. Y., will join his troop in the Dept. of Arizona (S. O., Sept. 5, W. D.).

So much of S. O. 204, Sept. 5, 1881, from the War Dept., as relates to Capt. Samuel M. Whitide, is revoked. Capt. Whitide will proceed from Saratoga, N. Y., to Jefferson Bks., Mo., and report to the Supt. Mounted Recruiting Service to

conduct a detachment of recruits to the Dept. of Arizona (S. O., Sept. 7, W. D.)

Leave of Absence.—One month. Lieut.-Col. Wm. Redwood Price, to apply for extension of five months (S. O. 99, Aug. 27, D. A.)

To Join.—The following named officers, now on leave of absence, will join their respective troops in the Dept. of Arizona: 2d Lieut. Frederick G. Hodgson and 2d Lieut. John M. Stotsenburg (S. O., Sept. 5, W. D.)

Recruits.—The Supt. Mounted Rec. Service will cause fifty instructed recruits to be forwarded to Wilcox Station, A. T., where they will be reported to the C. O. Dept. of Arizona for assignment to the 6th Cav. (S. O., Sept. 7, W. D.)

7TH CAVALRY, Colonel S. D. Sturgis.

G. C.-M. Service.—1st Lieut. J. W. Wilkinson is relieved from duty as a member G. C.-M. appointed by par. 3, S. O. 137, Dept. of Dakota, and appointed Judge-Advocate of that Court (S. O. 164, Sept. 3, D. D.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of one month, Capt. E. G. Mathey, Fort Totten, D. T. (S. O. 165, Sept. 5, D. D.)

9TH CAVALRY, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Field Service.—Troops E and M, Major John Mix commanding, will proceed by rail to Fort Craig, via San Marcial, N. M., with their wagon train complete, and upon arrival report to the Comdr. Dist. of New Mexico by telegraph for further orders (S. O. 102, Aug. 27, D. N. M.)

Detached Service.—A detachment of 30 disposable recruits for assignment to the 9th Cav. will leave the Rec. Depot, Jefferson Bks, Mo., on Saturday, Sept. 3, for Santa Fe, N. M. Capt. C. D. Beyer is assigned to the command of the detachment, and will, upon arrival at Santa Fe, N. M., report by telegraph to the A. A. G., Dept. of Missouri, for further instructions (S. O. 90, Aug. 29, Rec. Depot, Jefferson Bks, Mo.)

10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Change of Station.—2d Lieut. Charles G. Ayres will proceed to Jefferson Bks, Mo., and report to the Supt. Mounted Rec. Service for duty (S. O., Sept. 3, W. D.)

To Join.—1st Lieut. Mason M. Maxon will be relieved from duty at Jefferson Bks, Mo., and will proceed to Fort Concho, Tex., for duty (S. O., Sept. 3, W. D.)

Leave Extended.—Capt. Alexander S. B. Keyes, Fort Sill, Ind. T., one month (S. O. 83, Sept. 7, M. D. M.)

1ST ARTILLERY, Colonel F. T. Dent.

Detached Service.—Bat. A (Ingalls's) will proceed at once to Long Branch, New Jersey, for special service, communicating with the Attorney-General for further information as to the disposition of the troops, and the service required of them. The captain and two subalterns of Bat. A will accompany it to Long Branch, and its strength will not be less than 32 enlisted men. If necessary a detail from Bat. D (Ward's) will be made so as to give the required complement. The battery will take tents and twenty days' rations, be completely equipped and ready to appear in full uniform while on this special service. (S. O. 156, Sept. 5, D. E.)

The battery is to guard the cottage occupied by President Garfield.

Leave Extended.—One year, on Surg. certificate, Major Lorenzo Lorain (S. O., Sept. 9, W. D.)

2ND ARTILLERY, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Leave of Absence.—Twenty days, to take effect when his C. O. can spare his services, 1st Lieut. Edwin S. Curtis, Little Rock Bks, Ark. (S. O. 91, Sept. 2, D. S.)

Three months, 2d Lieut. E. St. J. Greble, when relieved from duty at U. S. Mil. Academy (S. O., Sept. 5, W. D.)

Two months, on Surg. certificate, 1st Lieut. Barnet Wager, Hot Springs, Ark. (S. O. 37, Sept. 5, M. D. A.)

3RD ARTILLERY, Col. George W. Getty.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. C. A. Postley and 2d Lieut. C. B. Satterlee will proceed to Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., for temporary duty on a garrison C.-M. (S. O. 158, Sept. 7, D. E.)

Assigned to Duty.—2d Lieut. Douglas A. Howard will report to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of West Point for assignment to duty at the U. S. Mil. Academy (S. O., Sept. 3, W. D.)

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. J. L. Thernon and 1st Lieut. C. C. Wolcott, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Porter, N. Y., Sept. 13 (S. O. 159, Sept. 8, D. E.)

Leave of Absence.—Additional 2d Lieut. A. C. Blunt, three months, when relieved from duty at U. S. Mil. Academy (S. O., Sept. 5, W. D.)

Serious Affray.—An exchange says: The soldiers at Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, have for some time past been in active hostility with a gang of roughs whose centre is at St. John's avenue, Clifton. Battles have been fought and won, but won invariably by the rowdy civilian force. On Friday night Privates Henry Deffenburg, William Peck, and Henry Davis, 3d U. S. Art., belonging to the fort, met Constable Hugh Rush, and mistaking him for one of the young roughs beat him so unmercifully about the head and face that he will be laid up for several days, and will probably lose the sight of one eye. The soldiers were arrested on the charge of assault with intent to kill, and when arraigned before Justice Garret were required to give bonds in \$1,000 each to answer before the Grand Jury.

5TH ARTILLERY, Col. Henry J. Hunt.

Detached Service.—Major Richard Arnold, A. A. Insp.-Gen., will proceed at once to Long Branch, New Jersey, under instructions which he has received from the Comdr. Dept. of East (S. O. 156, Sept. 5, D. E.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, 2d Lieut. Granger Adams, Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O. 155, Sept. 2, D. E.)

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. O. E. Wood, fifteen days (S. O., Sept. 7, W. D.)

1ST INFANTRY, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Leave Extended.—Two months, 2d Lieut. Chas. G. Starr (S. O., Sept. 9, W. D.)

Rejoin.—1st Lieut. Louis Wilhelm, Adj., will return to his proper station (S. O., Sept. 3, W. D.)

2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Rejoin.—Byt. Brig.-Gen. Frank Wheaton, Col. 2d Inf., having been relieved from the command of the Dept. of Columbia, will proceed to Fort Cour d'Alene, I. T., and resume command of his regiment and of that post (S. O. 121, Aug. 18, D. C.)

3RD INFANTRY, Colonel John R. Brooke.

G. C.-M. Service.—1st Lieut. Wm. Mitchell, 2d Lieut. W. E. French, members, and 2d Lieut. Wm. C. Butler, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Ellis, M. T., Sept. 15 (S. O. 162, Sept. 1, D. D.)

4TH INFANTRY, Colonel Franklin F. Flint.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. Charles W. Mason will report to the C. O. Fort Bridger, Wyo., for temporary G. C.-M. duty, and will then rejoin his proper station (S. O. 86, Sept. 1, D. P.)

G. C.-M. Service.—2d Lieut. Charles W. Mason, member, G. C.-M. convened at Fort Bridger, Wyo., by par. 1, S. O. 91, series of 1880; par. 1, S. O. 83, and par. 8, S. O. 84, a. s., from Hdqrs. Dept. of Platte (S. O. 88, Sept. 3, D. P.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of three months, 2d Lieut. Carver Howland, Fort Sanders, Wyo. (S. O. 84, Aug. 29, D. P.)

Leave Extended.—Three months, 2d Lieut. Carver Howland (S. O., Sept. 9, W. D.)

Relieved.—1st Lieut. Edward L. Bailey and 2d Lieut. Carver Howland are relieved from duty as members G. C.-M. convened at Fort Bridger, W. T., by par. 1, S. O. 91, series of 1880, and par. 1, S. O. 83, c. 2., from Hdqrs. Dept. of Platte (S. O. 84, Aug. 29, D. P.)

5TH INFANTRY, Colonel Pinkney Lugenbeel.

Detached Service.—Capt. Wyllis Lyman, 5th Inf., will conduct the recruits for the 18th Inf. to Bismarck, D. T., turn them over to 1st Lieut. Josiah Chance, 17th Inf., who will conduct them to Coal Banks, M. T., where they will be received and conducted to Fort Assiniboine by an officer from that post detailed for the purpose (S. O. 161, Aug. 30, D. D.)

6TH INFANTRY, Colonel A. McD. McCook.

Change of Station.—The Battalion of the 6th Inf. (Cos. D, F, G, and H), now in camp at Cheyenne, Wyo., will, under command of the senior officer, proceed by rail, with subsistence for 30 days, and the necessary camp equipage, to Park City, Utah, and thence, as soon as requisite transportation shall have arrived, march to Fort Thornburgh, Utah, and there take station (S. O. 84, Aug. 29, D. P.)

Detached Service.—The telegraphic instructions of Aug. 28, directing the C. O. Battalion 6th Inf. to detail 1st Lieut. Alexander M. Wetherill as A. A. Q. M., in charge of shipping point, Park City, Utah, with orders to proceed at once to arrange for arrival of troops, are confirmed (S. O. 84, Aug. 29, D. P.)

7TH INFANTRY, Colonel John Gibbon.

Relieved.—At his own request, Major D. H. Brotherton is relieved from duty at Fort Buford, D. T., and will proceed to and take station at Fort Stevenson, D. T. In relieving Major Brotherton from duty at Fort Buford, the Comdr. Dept. of Dakota desires to express his high appreciation of Major Brotherton's services while in command of that post. To him is due the credit of suggesting that policy, that course of action, which resulted in the capture of a large proportion of the hostile Sioux during the past winter, and in the final surrender of Sitting Bull with almost the last remnant of his adherents. During all the negotiations and all the movements of troops which preceded that surrender, Major Brotherton's services were invaluable, and he shares, with Major Ilges of the 5th Inf., and with the officers and men of his own and of Major Ilges's commands, the credit of having brought to a final conclusion the war with the Sioux, which commencing in 1876 endured almost to the present time. It is with hearty thanks, and with sincere good wishes for his future, that the Dept. Comdr. assigns him to a new sphere of duty (S. O. 160, Aug. 29, D. D.)

Rejoin.—Col. John Gibbon and 1st Lieut. J. W. Jacobs, R. Q. M., now on duty at Helena, M. T., will return to Fort Snelling, Minn. (S. O. 162, Sept. 1, D. D.)

8TH INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.

Recruiting Service.—The recruiting rendezvous at Charleston, South Carolina, under charge of 1st Lieut. Cyrus A. Earnest, 8th Inf., is discontinued, and he will proceed to Providence, Rhode Island, with his recruiting party, public property, etc., and establish a rendezvous for the General Service at that place (S. O. 153, Sept. 2, Hdqrs. Gen. Rec. Ser.)

Leave of Absence.—Three months, to take effect when relieved from recruiting service, 1st Lieut. Cyrus A. Earnest (S. O., Sept. 5, W. D.)

Two months, 2d Lieut. R. F. Ames, San Diego Bks, Cal., with permission to go beyond the limits of the Div. of Pacific (S. O. 142, Aug. 23, M. D. P.)

9TH INFANTRY, Colonel John H. King.

Detached Service.—Capt. G. B. Russell, A. D. C., will, in addition to his other duties, perform the duties of Inspector of the Dept. of Texas (G. O. 31, Aug. 27, D. T.)

G. C.-M. Service.—2d Lieut. F. L. Dodds, member, G. C.-M. at Fort Washakie, W. T., Sept. 15 (S. O. 87, Sept. 2, D. P.)

2d Lieut. James M. McCarthy, member, G. C.-M. convened at Fort Niobrara, Neb., by par. 2, S. O. 50, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Platte (S. O. 88, Sept. 3, D. P.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, 1st Lieut. Morris C. Foot, Regt. Adj., Fort Omaha, Neb. (S. O. 86, Sept. 1, D. P.)

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. Edgar B. Robertson, Camp at Cheyenne Depot, W. T., one month (S. O. 86, Sept. 3, M. D. M.)

10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.

G. C.-M. Service.—Lieut.-Col. Henry R. Mizner, president; Capt. Robert H. Hall, 1st Lieut. Clayton S. Burbank, members, and 2d Lieut. R. C. Van Vleet, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Porter, N. Y., Sept. 13 (S. O. 159, Sept. 8, D. E.)

Leave of Absence.—Twenty days, on Surg. certificate, 2d Lieut. Henry Kirby, Fort Porter, N. Y. (S. O. 156, Sept. 5, D. E.)

11TH INFANTRY, Colonel William H. Wood.

Leave of Absence.—Twenty days, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Dept. of Dakota, Lieut.-Col. E. F. Townsend, Fort Sully, D. T. (S. O. 163, Sept. 2, D. D.)

Recruits.—The Supt. Gen. Rec. Service will cause fifty recruits to be prepared and forwarded under proper charge to Fort Snelling, Minn., for assignment to the 11th Inf. (S. O., Sept. 3, W. D.)

12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. Stephen C. Mills, now in Washington, D. C., will proceed to Jefferson Bks, Mo., and report to the Supt. Mounted Recruiting Service to accompany a detachment of recruits to the Dept. of Arizona (S. O., Sept. 5, W. D.)

Relieved.—Capt. W. E. Dove, from recruiting service, and will join his company in the Dept. of Arizona (S. O., Sept. 8, W. D.)

14TH INFANTRY, Col. Lewis C. Hunt.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. C. A. Johnson, 14th Inf., is assigned to command of a detachment of General Service recruits ordered to leave the Rec. Depot, David's Island,

N. Y. H., on Sept. 6, for Fort Garland, Colo., where, upon arrival, they will be reported to the Post Commander for assignment (Order 168, Sept. 1, Rec. Depot, David's Island, N. Y. H.)

16TH INFANTRY, Colonel G. Pennypacker.

Leave Extended.—Lieut.-Col. James Van Voast, one month (S. O., Sept. 7, W. D.)

ROSTER OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS 16TH INF., SEPT. 1, 1881.—
Headquarters, Fort McKavett, Tex.: Col. G. Pennypacker, comdg. regt. and post; Major C. A. Webb; 1st Lieut. W. H. Vinal, Post Adj. and Actg. Ord. Officer; 1st Lieut. W. V. Richards, A. A. Q. M., A. C. S., and Post Treas.; Capt. M. Barber, K; Capt. H. C. Ward, E; 1st Lieut. C. H. Noble, D; 1st Lieut. S. R. Whittall, E; 1st Lieut. T. C. Woodbury, K; 2d Lieut. W. A. Thurston, D; 2d Lieut. W. H. Cowles, I; 2d Lieut. B. Chandler, G; 1st Lieut. L. C. Allen, H, comdg. Co. G, *Fort Concho, Tex.:* Capt. W. G. Wedemeyer, F; Capt. T. E. Rose, C; Capt. E. S. Ewing, B; 1st Lieut. G. H. Palmer, F; 1st Lieut. L. O. Shelby, A, Post Adj.; 2d Lieut. E. Cushman, C; 2d Lieut. Wm. Laster, B; 2d Lieut. C. R. Tyler, F; 2d Lieut. R. R. Steedman, A, *San Antonio, Tex.:* Capt. C. Hale, H; 2d Lieut. J. Newton, H, A. A. Q. M. of post. *On Detached Service:* Capt. D. M. Vance, G, on Gen. Rec. Ser. at N. Y. City; Capt. W. H. Clapp, I, on duty in office of Cnf. Sig. Off., Washington, D. C.; 1st Lieut. T. W. Morrison, B, on sig. duty at Fort Myer, Va.; 1st Lieut. G. E. Bacon, C, on duty at M. A., West Pt., N. Y.; 2d Lieut. W. C. McFarland, E, at Agric'l and Mech'nl Coll. of Ky., as Prof. of Mil. Science and Tactics; 2d Lieut. S. W. Bunning, K, in the field. *On Leave of Absence:* Lieut.-Col. James Van Voast, at Newport, Ky.; Capt. H. A. Theaker, D; Capt. C. E. Morse, A, on Surg.'s cert.; 1st Lieut. S. K. Mahon, I, on Surg.'s cert.; 1st Lieut. G. M. Love, G, on sick leave till further orders. *Unassigned:* Additional 2d Lieut. Frederick T. Van Liew.

17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Chas. C. Gilbert.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. J. C. Chance will conduct a detachment of 18th Inf. recruits from Bismarck, D. T., to Coal Banks, M. T., where they will be received and conducted to Fort Assiniboine by an officer from that post (S. O. 161, Aug. 30, D. D.)

G. C.-M. Service.—2d Lieut. Wm. English is detailed for duty as member G. C.-M. appointed by par. 3, S. O. 137, Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 164, Sept. 3, D. D.)

Relieved.—1st Lieut. Josiah Chance is relieved from duty as J.-A. of G. C.-M. appointed by par. 3, S. O. 137, Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 164, Sept. 3, D. D.)

To Join.—1st Lieut. W. A. Mann will be relieved from duty at Camp Porter, M. T., by the C. O. of that post, on the arrival at Camp Porter of 1st Lieut. James Brennan, and will proceed to join his station at Fort Pembina, D. T. (S. O. 162, Sept. 1, D. D.)

Recruits.—Fifty recruits will be forwarded to Fort Snelling, Minn., for assignment to the 17th Inf. (S. O., Sept. 8, W. D.)

18TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.

Leave of Absence.—One month, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Dept. of Dakota and to apply for extension of three months, 2d Lieut. C. L. Steele, Summer Camp at Rocky Point, M. T., to take effect about Oct. 1, 1881 (S. O. 165, Sept. 5, D. D.)

Recruits.—The C. O. Fort Snelling will forward, as soon as practicable, to Fort Assiniboine, M. T., all the recruits for the 18th Inf. now at Fort Snelling and to arrive Aug. 30, for assignment to the companies of that regiment (S. O. 161, Aug. 30, D. D.)

19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. James H. Bradford, president; Capt. Richard Vance, Thomas B. Robinson, 1st Lieut. Charles A. Vernon, W. M. Williams, 2d Lieut. F. H. French, J. M. Cunningham, members, and 2d Lieut. H. L. Roberts, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Sept. 5 (S. O. 177, Sept. 1, D. M.)

Transfers.—1st Lieut. John G. Lefco, from Co. B to I; 1st Lieut. Thomas M. Wenis, from Co. I to B (S. O., Sept. 7, W. D.)

21ST INFANTRY, Colonel H. A. Morrow.

Rejoin.—1st Lieut. Charles A. Williams is relieved from duty as member G. C.-M. convened at Vancouver Bks by virtue of S. O. 100, par. 4, Dept. of Columbia, and will return to the station of his company, Fort Lapwai, I. T. (S. O. 121, Aug. 18, D. C.)

23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Granville O. Haller.

Detached Service.—The journey made on Sept. 6 to Long Branch, N. J., and return, by 1st Lieut. Charles Bird, A. A. Q. M., Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., is confirmed (S. O. 159, Sept. 8, D. E.)

Honorably Acquitted.—1st Lieut. Charles Hay has been honorably acquitted by a General Court-martial of which Capt. T. J. Wint, 4th Cav., is president, on the charge of "Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." The specification was as follows: "In that 1st Lieut. Charles Hay, 23d Inf., being at a game of cards for money with Capt. Louis R. Stillé, 2d Lieut. J. R. Clegggett and Stephen O'Connor, 23d Inf., and Act. Asst. Surg. W. W. Rowan, did cheat thereat by fraudulently and dishonestly putting up and fixing the cards so as to produce the following hands on a deal made by him, said Hay, to wit: To Capt. Stillé an inferior hand, to Dr. Rowan four kings, to Lieut. Clegggett four queens, to Lieut. O'Connor four jacks, and to himself (said Hay) a straight or sequence flush, this last being the winning hand, by reason of which fraudulent combination and setting up of the cards the said Lieut. Hay was enabled to win a pot or pool of \$102 from the said parties, who were induced to bet largely by reason of the said fraudulent and deceptive combination of the cards. This at Cantonment on the Uncompahgre, Colo., on or about the 18th day of October, 1880." Gen. Pope comments on the proceedings, etc., as follows: "The proceedings, findings, and acquittal in the case of 1st Lieut. Charles Hay, 23d Inf., are approved. The circumstances which made the trial in the case necessary, ought, in the estimation of the Department Commander, to forcibly appeal to all officers in behalf of a sentiment that shall effectually discourage gambling in the Army; and he trusts that Lieut. Hay, and those associated with him in this case, taking warning from past experience, will desist from the indulgence of this vice, which for them and all others who often indulge in it, tends surely in the direction of a lower and lower range of feeling, and often to open and lasting disgrace."

Enlisted Men.—A furlough for six months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Corp'l John O'Keefe, Co. C, to take effect when his services can be dispensed with (S. O. 176, Aug. 31, D. M.)

24TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. J. J. Breton, twenty-three days (S. O. 176, Aug. 31, D. M.)

25TH INFANTRY, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. R. H. R. Loughborough, 25th

Inf., will take charge of and conduct to Fort Meade, D. T., all the recruits of his regiment now at Fort Randall, D. T. (S. O. 161, Aug. 30, D. D.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of five months, Capt. D. D. Vanvalzah, Fort Meade, D. T. (S. O. 163, Sept. 2, D. D.)

One month, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Dept. of Dakota, 1st Lieut. O. J. Sweet, Fort Hale, D. T., to take effect October next (S. O. 165, Sept. 5, D. D.)

Indian Ration.—The C. O. Boise Barracks is authorized to issue the prescribed ration to the Indians being collected in Bruneau Valley and vicinity, under his supervision, for the purpose of being sent to their proper reservation, pursuant to instructions from the Military Division Commander, and also to provide for their subsistence while en route to such reservation (S. O. 123, Aug. 20, D. C.)

General Courts-Martial.—At Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Sept. 6. Detail: Eight officers of the 19th Inf.

At Fort Ellis, M. T., Sept. 15. Detail: Three officers of the 2d Cav.; three of the 3d Inf., and one of the Med. Dept. At Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 13. Detail: Four officers of the 10th Inf.; two of the 3d Art., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Fort Washakie, W. T., Sept. 15. Detail: Four officers of the 3d Cav., and one each of the 5th Cav., 9th Inf., and Med. Dept.

Special Inspectors Appointed.—Lieut.-Col. Henry C. Merriam, 2d Inf., on certain ordnance and ordnance stores at Fort Colville, W. T. Capt. William Mills, 2d Inf., on certain hospital property at Fort Coeur d'Alene, I. T. (S. O. 119, Aug. 16, D. C.)

Col. Cuvier Grover, 1st Cav., on certain ordnance and ordnance stores, quartermaster's stores, and camp and garrison equipage at Fort Walla Walla, W. T. (S. O. 120, Aug. 17, D. C.)

Capt. William Mills, 2d Inf., on certain ordnance and ordnance stores, pertaining to Fort Coeur d'Alene, I. T. (S. O. 122, Aug. 19, D. C.)

1st Lieut. Francis E. Eltonhead, 21st Inf., on certain Q. M. stores and camp and garrison equipage at Fort Stevens, Ore. (S. O. 122, Aug. 19, D. C.)

Col. Cuvier Grover, 1st Cav., on certain cavalry horses at Fort Walla Walla (S. O. 123, Aug. 20, D. C.)

Capt. G. M. Randall, 23d Inf., at Fort Reno, I. T., on certain unserviceable public property (S. O. 175, Aug. 29, D. M.)

Target Practice.—In execution of the provisions of G. O. 14, Hdqrs Mil. Div. of Pacific, the C. O. of Forts Walla Walla, Colville, Lapwai, and Klamath, and Boise Barracks, will select the best mounted marksman from each cavalry company of their respective commands, and send such marksman to report at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., on the 1st of October next, for the competition therein prescribed (S. O. 122, Aug. 19, D. C.)

Boards of Survey.—A Board of Survey, to consist of Major A. K. Arnold, 6th Cav.; Capt. H. C. Egbert, 12th Inf., and 2d Lieut. R. K. Evans, 12th Inf., is appointed to meet at Whipple Depot, A. T., Aug. 18, to investigate and report the circumstances attending delay by the contractor for transportation (Isaac S. Randol), in shipment of stores from Maricopa to Whipple Depot, A. T., under Bills of Lading Nos. 5, 8, and 9 (S. O. 94, Aug. 17, D. A.)

A Board of Survey will convene at Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., on Sept. 7, to examine into, report upon, and fix the responsibility for the loss of twelve dollars and sixty-six cents of public money pertaining to "Line Receipts" of the U. S. Mil. Telegraph Office, at Fort A. Lincoln, for the month of July, 1881, for which 1st Lieut. G. S. Grimes, 2d Art., A. S. O., is responsible. This money is alleged to have been embezzled by the operator in charge of the Telegraph Office at that time, and who has since deserted. Detail for the Board: Major W. D. Wolverton, Surg.; Capt. C. Williams, 7th Inf., and 1st Lieut. J. W. Wilkinson, 7th Cav. (S. O. 161, Aug. 30, D. D.)

A Board of Survey is appointed to meet at Fort Assiniboine, M. T., on Sept. 15, to examine into, report upon, and fix the responsibility for the loss of certain public money pertaining to "Line Receipts" of the U. S. Telegraph Office, at Fort Assiniboine, during the months of May and June, 1881, and for which money 1st Lieut. G. S. Grimes, 2d Art., Act. Sig. Officer, is responsible. This money is alleged to have been embezzled by the operator in charge of the Telegraph Office at Fort Assiniboine, at that time. Detail for the Board: Capt. Jacob Kline, 18th Inf.; Capt. Cass Durham, 18th Inf., and 2d Lieut. A. M. Fuller, 2d Cav. (S. O. 162, Sept. 1, D. D.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of Major B. N. Batchelder, Q. M.; Major Frank M. Coxe, Paymr., and Capt. G. A. Hull, Military Storekeeper, will assemble at the Subsistence Depot, San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 1, 1881, to examine certain subsistence stores, for which Major Thomas C. Sullivan, C. S., is responsible (S. O. 146, Aug. 30, M. D. P.)

Military Prisoners.—The following named military prisoners, entitled to an abatement of five days per month for continuous good conduct, may be discharged from the Fort Leavenworth Military Prison on the dates set opposite their respective names: Dillard Curry, Sept. 3; Monroe Biedsoe, Sept. 4; John Carr, Sept. 5; Donny Cash and Henry Hall, Sept. 6; Benjamin McGivney, Sept. 7; Kinchen Adwood and William J. Clark, Sept. 8; Miletus Wilson, Sept. 9; John Pitts, Sept. 10; John J. Percy, Sept. 12, 1881 (S. O. 176, Aug. 31, D. M.)

Field Duty.—Two companies of troops at Sanders have received orders to prepare for field duty. Officers inform us that the duty to which the telegram refers is surveying and working out a road from Green River or some other railroad point, to Fort Thornburgh, the new post at the junction of White and Green rivers.—*Laramie Times.*

Fort Mojave.—A Mojave correspondent of the Arizona Miner says: "The dilapidated condition and paucity of the public buildings, their unfortunate situation as regards damage from storms, and the heavy expense liable to be incurred thereby at any time, were these the only considerations, should cause the proper authorities to give the matter thorough investigation before starting in again to build up this long run to great outlay, as some \$30,000 will be necessary in the long run to construct proper buildings, etc. Then again, why maintain military in this part of Mojave county? Within the influence of this post there are but few citizens, and, almost to a man, they are employed and supported to be protected. The country is desert; the land on the river is not being taken up or settled; the land on the river is not being taken up or settled, and doubtless never will be. The enterprise and capital necessary to get any returns agriculturally from soil along the banks of the Nile of America will never be employed and expended in this generation at any rate. The Mojave Indians are a very harmless tribe, and too poor to go on the war path were they so inclined, and the only depredations they are likely to make will be on mesquite, corn, and melons. The only settlement—besides

a mere ferry—is 42 miles off; and should occasion require it, assistance could be almost as readily despatched from Hualapai as from here."

Board of Officers.—A Board of Officers will assemble at the Depot Quartermaster's Office in St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 25, 1881, for the inspection of 150 cavalry horses, to be purchased for the 2d and 7th Cav. Detail for the Board: Capt. T. B. Dewees, 2d Cav.; Capt. H. J. Nowlan, 7th Cav., and 1st Lieut. W. S. Edgerly, 7th Cav. (S. O. 163, Sept. 2, D. D.)

Fort Leavenworth.—The new barracks at Fort Leavenworth were commenced Aug. 26. As there is only an appropriation of \$30,000, and the lowest bid for the work, \$44,000, the work will be done by the Government as far as the \$30,000 will go toward the building.

Officers' Servants.—On the 6th of January, 1876, Brig.-General Terry published a circular in regard to the employment by officers of soldiers as servants. He republishes it August 28, 1881, and it is so pertinent and to the point that we cannot do better than follow his lead. The circular is as follows:

The attention of officers serving in this Department is called to the following section of the Revised Statutes of the United States, viz:

SEC. 1233. No officer shall use an enlisted man as a servant in any case whatever.

The language of this section is more than ordinarily emphatic: the prohibition which it expresses extends to every conceivable case. It entirely shuts out the common excuse that servants are absolutely necessary, and that no servants except soldiers can be obtained.

This argument of necessity may be valid when urged against the policy of the law; but it is of no more force when used to palliate the violation of so plain and forcible a provision of the statute as this.

Officers accept their commissions with all the hardships and inconveniences which are annexed to them, as well as with the benefits and privileges which they confer. They are in duty and honor bound to submit to these inconveniences and hardships without seeking to escape them by violation or evasion of the statute.

Hereafter, post commanders will be held responsible that this statute is not violated or evaded by officers under their command; and the Inspector of the Department, in making his annual inspection, will enquire and report whether soldiers have been employed as servants by any officer during the year preceding the inspection.

Fort Walla Walla.—A Walla Walla correspondent of the Washington Star thus describes the region in which this post is located: At early dawn we entered the town of Walla Walla, (i. e., Many Waters), in Washington Territory, under a sky as bright as amber, and with the air fresh and crisp as one of our finest autumn mornings. The population of this place, according to the last census, foots up 4,500, and if we may judge the future by the past, it is destined, at an early day, to become one of the commanding cities of the great northwest. It can now boast of seven churches, a good system of public schools, a number of handsome stores, and not a few private residences which would be an ornament to our older communities. It comes in, too, for a superabundant share of those gilded saloons which an extreme etiquette forbids us to call bar-rooms. Indeed, all branches of business are established here, and men of energy and skill are reaping rich profits from their growing industries. Walla Walla is the great grain market in this vast region of country, and immense quantities of wheat are annually shipped from this point to the Eastern States and to European countries. In the culture of this cereal, Washington Territory is the queen of the territories. Sixty bushels of wheat to the acre is not an uncommon yield. The harvest fields wave like a sea of gold over a vast circumference, bounded only by the Blue mountains. All kinds of game abound in these noble hills and lovely valleys. Grouse are the favorite game in this immediate vicinity; but a few miles back in the mountains the elk, antelope, bear, and even the buffalo, have their habitations. Deer are also almost as numerous as cattle on the plains. As for fish, both in respect to quantity and quality, this territorial division of the United States will stand against any part of the wide world. Grazing is an extensive and prosperous business in this section. Ranches are numberless, and sources of large income to their owners. The prairies furnish abundance of food for the cattle at all seasons of the year. It does not rain here in the summer, and the rich grasses cure themselves in the fields, and constitute the simplest winter subsistence for the flocks and the herds, which need not be housed by reason of cold and snow. The warm current of the Pacific ocean pervades a wide area with its gentle influences, and softens all the rigors of this northerly latitude; so that in point of fact the climate is much more mild and beneficent on the Pacific slopes than it is on the Atlantic Coast. The air in this town is so pure that fresh beef hung up in the stalls in midsummer is thoroughly cured without the aid of salt. And when the thermometer stands here at 105 in the shade the heat is less oppressive than when the mercury is low in the nineties in Washington and New York. The atmosphere is thoroughly oxygenated—the pervading presence of the subtle element of ozone renders it more exhilarating than the choicest champagne. The crowds of brawny men and blooming women which daily throng the streets are the living evidences of the superior excellence of this climate. Washington Territory has long been terra incognita, but it is fast opening up to the ambition and enterprise of the world. New lines of trade and travel are tapping it at every point and bringing it into closer relations to the States. The Great Northern Pacific road will be completed to this point in less than two years, and will doubtless be extended as far as Puget Sound. On the completion of this grand enterprise we will be within four days' travel of the great cities of the East, and then the accessions to the population of this territory will be immense from all sections. A brilliant future is about to dawn on this distant land, "where brighter suns dispense serene light and milder moons imparadise the night."

Fort McKinney, Wyo.—A band of Cheyenne Indians arrived here on the 20th inst. and left on the 21st; they went south. The company stables of Co. M, 3d Cavalry, will soon be finished; there are twelve carpenters at work on it. A citizen named John Worth, who had been hunting in this vicinity for some time, was brought in to the Post Hospital on the 20th inst., having been attacked by nine bears about 60 miles from here. He was at once placed under the skillful treatment of the Post Surgeon (A. A. Surg. Barnitz, U. S. A.), and is at present able to be out. He was badly bruised and bitten by the bears, and will always bear scars for his adventure.

1st Lieut. G. K. Hunter, 3d Cavalry (Co. M), has gone to Fort Russell for his family, and is expected here on or about the 6th of next month.

The enlisted men of the garrison are talking of organizing a dancing club, as there is no amusement here at present. *CLIP.*

August 25, 1881.

Absence for Hunting Purposes.—The Adjutant-General of the Army, in a letter of August 17th, 1881, says with reference to the letter from A. G. O. of Aug. 24, 1880, relative to authorizing officers to be absent for the purpose of hunting, etc., that the provisions of that letter were intended to apply only to officers serving at posts in unsettled and comparatively unexplored regions, and not to those stationed on the sea-board or in the vicinity of cities and towns, nor to authorize officers so stationed to go into the interior or unsettled regions for the purpose of hunting and be exempted from the operation of the general regulations governing leaves of absence.

THE LIGHT ARTILLERY BOARD.

We received an account last week of the action of this board which was, by an oversight, omitted. All the members of the board were present last week, and went to work with a will, and adjourned on Saturday, unnecessary prolongation of their labors in Washington at this season of the year not being desirable.

The guns now in use in the Light Artillery are the three-inch rifled guns made of the Rodman pattern. A 3½-inch gun on the same model has been approved, but none have been issued for the service. The 12lb. smooth bore is still in use, but is now obsolete and is no part of the authorized system. The Gatling and Hotchkiss machine guns are also in use.

The board has determined upon the 3.20-in. breech loading rifled gun constructed by the Ordnance Department, which has been converted from the old three-inch gun. The furniture is a sliding breech block something on the Krupp system. Two steel rifled guns will be recommended, carrying projectiles of about 13 and 16 lbs. respectively, with a muzzle velocity of not less than 1,600 feet. The retention of the Hotchkiss mountain gun and the Gatling long and short barrel is recommended; the calibre .45 machine guns to be united in horse batteries of eight guns, and the Hotchkiss revolving cannon in batteries of six guns. The improved Gardner is recommended for adoption and Capt. Baldwin's mountain gun pack saddle recommended for trial. Col. Williston, one of the members of the board, will witness a trial at Sandy Hook of a new Gatling, 1.45 calibre.

Telescopic sights were recommended for field guns and the perfected Quinan for 45 calibre machine guns at short range; Pratt's, Russell's, and Gardner's range finders to be furnished batteries.

The subject of iron and steel carriage, caisson, battery wagon, and forage was fully considered. The question of wheelwrights, blacksmiths, and saddlers' tools and other material to be carried in the battery wagon and forage was discussed and pretty fully determined on. The forage will be the Laidley forage, the battery wagon of old pattern to be replaced by one constructed on caisson-body; the chest containing the stores to be oblong, eighty inches long, forty inches wide, and twenty-four inches high at centre and twenty inches high at sides, with two lids, one on each side, opening upwards. The timber to be the same form as those of the others in battery.

A single steel ammunition chest of double the capacity of the present timber chest to be carried on the caisson's body. The timber chest of light guns to carry forty rounds horizontally, and the back to let down and be held by straps or other device; the bed of rear chest to open the same as in the old chest; all wheels to be of the Archibald pattern, with sixteen spokes, and to be interchangeable; singletrees to be attached to a shortened splinter-bar; axle-tree seats and the brake to consist of two single brakes operated by cannoneers on seats; elevating screw to be single, allowing sufficient elevation to obtain curved fire; handspikes to be of hollow metal, attached to trail, to fold back on top of the trail; box between the steel plates of checks for implements required for mechanism of gun.

The examination of harness has received its share of attention: Whitman's saddle is the one decided upon, but in order to adapt it to artillery purposes it was returned to him for additional attachments. Nose-bags, with ventilator, side lines, Mill's spurs, linen duck knapsacks, have been recommended. Canteens and knapsacks to remain as at present. Bits to be cavalry bits, and of three sizes. A lanyard is proposed with a leather loop at one end, for the left hand, a knot about twenty inches from it, and slides between the knot and hook.

Intrenching tools, spades, shovels, picks and mattocks are recommended to be carried under the caisson; axes on the limbers.

ERRATA.—We are requested to publish the following "Errata," in the essay on "Our Indian Question," by Capt. E. Butler, 5th Infantry, which appeared in No. 6, Vol. II., "Journal Military Service Institution of the United States." Published by the Institute, Governor's Island.

Page 183, line 23. for "them in" read their ire.
 " 184. " 8. " continued" " continual.
 " 184. " 33. " teaching" " treachery.
 " 185. " 35. " Oguchees" " Ogeeches.
 " 187. " 17. " promised" " provided.
 " 188. " 12. " the" " her.
 " 183. " 13. " Shayendenega" " Thayendenega.
 " 189. " 19. " on" " a.
 " 191. " 31. " Nations" " Natives.
 " 195. " 11. " Chonteau" " Chouteau.
 " 195. " 18. " representation" " representative.
 " 200. " 26. " Oligarchia" " Oligarchical.
 " 201. " 14. " This affection" " Disaffection.
 " 202. " 37. " to" " of.
 " 203. " 18. " their" " the.
 " 204. " 2. " (enantry" " tenantry.
 " 206. " 19. " were" " even.
 " 207. " 36. " Kaskanokias" " Kaskanias.
 " 208. " 5. " Arikroes" " Arikas.
 " 210. " 7. " goodly" " godly.
 " 214. " 24. " Mathers" " Mother.
 " 214. " 33. " sympathies" " sympathy.
 " 217. " 23. " perceptible" " perceptible.
 " 218. " 22. " civilization" " civilization.
 " 218. " 23. " scanty" " scanty.
 " 219. " 13. " irresistible" " irresistible.

ACCORDING to a report which has just appeared, the number of recruits added to the Prussian army in 1880 was 84,815. Of these only 1,951, or 2 per cent. were without schooling.

SOME PERSONAL ITEMS.

A "GERMAN" was given at Annapolis, Thursday night, Aug. 29, by Miss Bertha Greer, daughter of Capt. Jas. A. Greer, U. S. N., which was enjoyed by a large number of her friends.

REPRESENTATIVES HARRIS, of Massachusetts, and Frye of Maine, visited the *Lancaster* at Portsmouth, N. H., on Sept. 2, and expressed themselves delighted with the ship.

GEN. GRANT and Col. Fred Grant arrived at Chicago on Monday from New York.

New York City is fast becoming the "Mecca" for our retired officers. In addition to the number who permanently reside in the city, we find registered, this week, General E. O. C. Ord, General Edmund Schriver, General A. A. Humphreys, Colonel Lorenzo Sigreaves, and General I. Vogdes, U. S. Army.

COMMANDER S. R. FRANKLIN, U. S. N., registered, this week at the Park Avenue Hotel, New York City; Commodore S. P. Quackenbush, U. S. N., at the Gilsey House, and Captain P. O. Johnson and Commander H. L. Howison at the Westminster Hotel.

A CORRESPONDENT at Fort Reno, I. T., writes us that Mr. William Heinke, after a service of nineteen years in, and in connection with, the Army, has severed his relations with it, and accepted a leading position with Messrs. N. W. Evans and Co., military traders, at Fort Reno. It is hard, says he, for an "old soldier" to entirely absent himself from things military, and, while no longer connected with the Army, Mr. Heinke is yet near the "boys in blue."

THE *Luckenbach*, a few hours previous to its departure, on August 8, from Honolulu for San Francisco, was the scene of an interesting event, viz., the marriage of Paymaster Frank H. Hinman, U. S. N., to Miss Mollie Coleman, of Honolulu, formerly a resident of San Francisco. The ceremony took place on the main deck, under a canopy formed by the Stars and Stripes, and was performed by Bishop Willis, of Honolulu. It was witnessed by all the officers, the crew, and many prominent ladies and gentlemen of Honolulu. Ensign C. A. Gove acted as groomsmen. A reception followed and continued until 5 o'clock. On the arrival of the *Luckenbach* at San Francisco, Paymaster Hinman and bride took apartments at the Palace Hotel.

THE *Carbonate Reporter*, of August 12, published at West Virginia, Black Hills, Dakota, says: 1st Lieutenant Owen J. Sweet, 25th Infantry, A. A. Q. M., A. A. C. S., and post treasurer at Fort Hale, Dakota, is one of the most accommodating gentlemen, as well as one of the best officers of his rank in the Army. We met him searching for stock of several thousand dollars in value, which he recovered after several days' search on the vast prairies of Dakota. Such diligence and attention to duty should and will meet with a just reward.

THE *Philadelphia Record* of Aug. 25 says: "On the 14th of September next, the anniversary of the capture of the City of Mexico by the American Army in 1847, 'the Aztec Club of 1847' will hold its annual banquet. It is an association of officers of the Army and volunteer service, and was formed in one of the palaces of the Mexican capital shortly after the American victory. For thirty odd years General Robert Patterson presided over its affairs, and for many years he extended the hospitalities of his mansion, at 13th and Locust streets, upon the recurrence of the anniversary day. Mr. G. W. Childs will entertain the club this year at its annual meeting in the new hotel which he is building at Wayne, on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Mr. John Walter, publisher of the *London Times*, who sails from Liverpool on Saturday next for an American tour, will be present upon that occasion, and will be brought in contact with forty of the leading soldiers of the nation. Gens. Grant, Sherman, Hancock, Joseph E. Johnston, G. T. Beauregard and a score of other generals will be among the guests. The occasion will be an eventful one. Mr. Walter will remain at Woolton, Mr. Childs's summer residence, for a few days following; he will then visit Niagara Falls and will extend his trip as far West as his limited time will permit.

LIEUT. F. V. GREENE'S "Sketches of Army Life in Russia" seems to the "British Quarterly Review" too violent in its partisanship of Russia. "Lieut. Greene is an American, who was with the Russian army in the late war, and, as an American, was a persona grata, and was admitted to exceptional privileges and confidences. He worships Russia and hates England. Nothing that he can say of the former or of its Czar, is too eulogistic, nothing of the latter too vituperative. He tells us, however, a good deal that is really interesting about the army; its constitution and discipline, its officers and its generals—to the latter a chapter of biographical information is given. Skobelev is the author's hero. He thinks that some day he will do great things, and be classed among the five great soldiers of this century, with Napoleon, Wellington, Grant, and Moltke."

THE *Albany Argus*, September 3, says: "Two bold robberies were successfully perpetrated on the steamer *Saratoga*, of the Troy Citizens' Line, Thursday night. Samuel A. Ferris, a lieutenant in the U. S. Army, was robbed of his clothing, in the pockets of which were a pocketbook containing \$4, a check for \$136, and another check for \$5, and a ladies' gold hunting-case watch. The thief had opened a state room window, and reaching in abstracted the property while the owner was fast asleep. Another passenger had a valuable gold watch and chain stolen in the same way. There is no clue to the thief."

ITALIAN papers state that the celebrated swimmers of Lord Byron and Leander have just been eclipsed by Lord Clarendon, eldest son of Lord Dufferin, who swam across the Bosphorus from Thessalonica to Beloon in a little over an hour.

The swim is considerably longer than Byron's swim from Sestos to Abydos.

GEN. WILLIAM M. GREGG, of Elmira, died at the residence of a relative in Tunkhannock, Pa., Sept. 2. He raised and commanded the famous 179th regiment of New York Volunteers, and was brevetted brigadier-general for gallant conduct while on the field while leading the assault on "Fort Damnation," in front of Petersburg, April 25, 1864. In that charge Gen. Gregg was wounded, taken from the field and reported dead. He was in his sixtieth year.

THE *Galveston News* says: "Col. Shafter, commanding the post of Fort Davis, had reposed the greatest confidence in the integrity of Lieut. Flipper, and when Major Small, Chief Commissary of Subsistence of this department, telegraphed him that the remittance due from Flipper had not come to hand, he went to Flipper, who said he did not know where it was, but that he had sent it. It was only after the third telegram, and when the Lieutenant began to prevaricate, that suspicion of something wrong was aroused, and that the true state of affairs began to dawn upon the mind of his commander."

GEN. N. A. M. DUDLEY, U. S. A., formerly of the 19th Corps, was met at Faneuil Hall, Boston, Monday forenoon, Sept. 5, by some six hundred of his former military associates, including Gen. Banks and many other prominent officers, who, after a warm greeting, formed a procession and marched to Raine's Wharf, where a boat was taken for Downer's Landing. Governor Long and other invited guests joined the company there, where a dinner, speech-making, and the presentation of a gold corps badge by the surviving members of his old command were the features of the occasion.

THE *Santa Fe Military Review*, of August 15, says: Gen. Nelson H. Davis, Inspector General of the Military Division of the Missouri, arrived at Santa Fe on the 14th instant. . . . A very ably gotten up set of resolutions were sent to us by Noah Johnson, President of the Union Social Glee Club, on the death of Washington Giles, at O'Donald's Rancho, Utah. Giles was a private of Co. F, 9th Cavalry, and a prominent member of the club of that company. . . . Hospital Steward August Herbst availed himself, August 14, of a furlough, granted him by the commanding officer, Fort Wingate. The steward is taking his son to the States for school purposes.

THERE is about to be a celebration, lasting three days, of the erection at Boulogne-sur-Mer of a monument to Frederic Sauvage, a native of the town, for whom is claimed the honor of the discovery of the principle on which is built the screw propeller, introduced in this country by Ericson. These festivities will begin on the 11th of the present month, and will include a free performance at the theatre, a public dinner, balls, concerts, and aquatic sports.

THE *Leavenworth Times*, of Sept. 3, says of a new messenger, by the name of "Frank," recently added to the office of the chief quartermaster of the Department of the Missouri, that he "has a good name to start with, and when he meets us each day with a kind word and a pleasant smile, we feel a secret conviction that he will never dishonor his father's name, but that he will add to it in the days that are to come a still brighter glow, and gain by constant energy and purity of life the highest place among the good and useful men of our community." And all this is to be achieved in the quartermaster's department.

CHIEF ENGINEER EDWARD FARMER, U. S. N., arrived at San Francisco August 27, from Hong Kong, on the *City of Peking*.

ON Thursday afternoon, Aug. 25, First Lieut. George S. Wilson, 12th Infantry, stationed at Fort Whipple, A. T., was married to Miss Sara Burnett, formerly of New Albany, Ind., but latterly a resident of San Francisco. The ceremony took place at Trinity Church, the Rev. Dr. Beers officiating. The young lady is a daughter of Gen. Burnett of San Francisco. Her sister is a wife of Gen. Llewellyn Jones, late of the Army, and her brother is Lieut. Burnett, of the Navy. Lieut. W. W. Wetherpoon, of the 12th Infantry, was groomsmen, and among those present at the ceremony were Col. Sanford, of the 1st Cavalry; Col. Batchelder, Depot Quartermaster; Lieut. Dyer, 4th Artillery; Gen. Seawell, of the retired list; Mrs. Gen. Kelton, Mrs. Lieut. Haskell, Mrs. Dr. Bailey, and many friends of the bride and groom. Lieut. and Mrs. Wilson left on the afternoon train for Arizona, intending to visit the Yosemite Valley and Los Angeles en route.

CHIEF ENGINEER O. H. LACKEY, U. S. N., who has been an invalid for the past few weeks, is now convalescent, and will resume his duties at the Washington Navy-yard in charge of stores. Mr. Lackey is the brother of our long-known friend, Mr. F. Lackey, of the Treasury Department. —*Washington Capital*.

UNDER the heading of "a Hero on Vacation," the *Cincinnati Gazette* publishes a despatch from Jamestown, O., Sept. 2d, saying: Capt. Joseph Fyffe, commanding the frigate *Franklin*, U. S. N., arrived here late this evening with his wife and three children. They will spend a part of the vacation with his father-in-law, Col. Granville Moody. Capt. Fyffe has spent nearly forty years in the service, and has been frequently rewarded for special services. He was at one time a terror to the rebels, and Jeff. Davis offered \$5,000 for his head.

THE *Philadelphia Times* says: "Few soldiers have won reputation on more substantial achievements than Eugene A. Carr. An accomplished soldier, an unpretending patriot, a law-abiding citizen, a faithful son, a devoted friend, he united the larger part of the qualities we love to admire in men and the graces we sometimes find in women of a superior mould. He served his country in two wars and he served in the way the ancients loved to commemorate in

sounding songs and striking allegory. He knew the duty of patient subordination and exacted no more in authority than he himself was willing to give with manly alacrity when his lot placed him secondary to his equals in attainments. He honored the regime of his alma mater, West Point, by the scrupulous dedication of all his abilities to the glorious calling to which his life was dedicated and he illustrated the better type of the professional soldier—by an intrepid, unswerving, conscientious perseverance in the most irksome details as well as the most glorious opportunities of the hero and the executive. There are names more conspicuous in the military roster—helped thereto by factitious and not always honorable adventitious aids—but there are few who bring before the mind so adequate a figure of the real soldier, the honest man and unswerving patriot as that of the dead hero who lies butchered under the scorched chapparel yonder."—Which last, thank God, is not true, as Gen. Carr lives to read what was said of him when his useful career was supposed to have reached a melancholy ending.

GEN. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON has written a letter expressing regret that pressing business engagements will prevent him from attending the reunion of the North Carolina ex-Confederate soldiers at Raleigh during the approaching State fair. He says he "could find few gratifications in the world equal to that of meeting again the North Carolinians with whom he served in the most trying times that this country has ever known."

PAYMASTER H. T. SKELDING, U. S. N., arrived with Mrs. Skelding and their daughters in the *Scythia*, this week from Europe, after an absence of over three years, two of which were passed in Stuttgart, for the purpose of taking advantage of the opportunities for learning German and music, in both of which they are very proficient. Many of our readers will remember Mrs. Skelding and her eldest daughter as having passed the winter of 1877 and 1878 in Washington, staying at the Ebbitt House, where they made many friends.

At a soldiers' reunion in Lenawee County, Mich., last week, Colonel Amos Soper, of Clayton, aged eighty-four years, was introduced to the audience as the only Lenawee County survivor of the war of 1812. He went home next day sick with dysentery and died in twenty-four hours.

LIEUT. T. B. MASON, U. S. NAVY, passed through New York this week on his way to Annapolis. The *San Francisco Call*, of Aug. 27, says of him: "Lieut. and Mrs. T. B. M. Mason started East on Thursday, accompanied from the Navy-yard as far as the Vallejo Junction by a large party of officers and ladies to bid them God speed. Mrs. Mason has been visiting for some months with her parents, Commodore and Mrs. Phelps, at the yard, and has made herself a universal favorite. She will be greatly missed in the dramatic associations, the Thursday evening literaries, and the many other society affairs in which she has been so important a factor. Lieut. Mason, until recently flag lieutenant of the station, has spent the last two weeks at the Island, and he too has become too popular to be easily spared. Their residence for the next three years will be at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, where Lieut. Mason has recently been assigned to duty. Prior to their departure they were the recipients of numerous hospitalities at the Island. In their honor a literary and musicale was given by Mrs. Commodore Phelps, a masquerade by Mrs. Commander Boyd, and a very recherche dinner party by Surgeon Woods." We understand that Lieut. Mason has in preparation a work on the South American war, which he had unusual opportunities of observing critically. It will be of about the size and same general character as the work of Lieut. Greene, of the Army, on the Turkish war, and will be a valuable contribution to service literature.

Among the works announced for publication by Messrs. J. R. Osgood and Co., Boston, are a second edition of Gen. O. B. Norton's work on American Inventions and Improvements in Breech-loading Small Arms, and a new work by the same author, entitled, "Heavy Ordnance, Siege and Naval Guns, Light Artillery, as Invented and Improved in the United States. Fully Illustrated. 1 vol. quarto."

GEN. R. B. MARCY and Major W. P. Gould, U. S. A., were at the Grand Pacific, Chicago, Sept. 1, on their way East.

MR. J. E. BLOOM, late lieutenant of the 4th U. S. Artillery, and now residing at Cincinnati, Ohio, has perfected and patented a soldier's campaign equipment, with modifications for militia organizations, which has received the commendation of many distinguished military officers. General Hancock considers it a meritorious invention, and Captains Sanger, Bancroft, Miller, and Field, and Lieut. Humphrey, of the artillery arm; Lieut. Boutelle, of the cavalry, and Surg. Woodhull, of the Medical Dept., all speak in high terms of praise of the equipment. The object of the invention, briefly stated, is, to dispense with the antiquated knapsack—supplanting the same with what is commonly known as the "blanket roll," so universally worn by our soldiers during the latter years of our late war. The advantages of Lieut. Bloom's patent are clearly summed up by Doctor Woodhull, who says: "Its great advantages, in my opinion, are the removal of weight and oppression from the shoulder, chest, and waist, and their conveyance in the perpendicular plane of the centre of gravity. By lifting, as you do, the roll from the shoulder and the cartridge belt from the waist, better play is allowed the pectoral and abdominal muscles, interference with the vital machinery is lessened, and the strain is laid upon that part of the body which can best bear it, and allow muscular action at the same time."

THE marriage, at Fort Stanton, New Mexico, on the 17th of August last, of Assistant Surgeon R. C. Newton, U. S. A., to Mrs. Kirkwood, of Philadelphia, made quite a stir at that post, where weddings, like angels' visits, are few and far be-

tween. The ceremony was a civil one, performed by the Hon. Warren Bristol, District Judge.

The death is announced of Mrs. Chambers, wife of Col. Chambers, who accompanied the Italian patriot, Garibaldi, in several of his campaigns in which Mrs. Chambers distinguished herself by her care for the wounded.

CAPT. C. L. DAVIS, 10th U. S. Infantry, is at Cooperstown, N. Y., with his family, for a few days, prior to his reporting to the Superintendent of Recruiting at N. Y. City, for assignment to recruiting duty, heretofore referred to in the JOURNAL.

CONSIDERABLE activity is manifested at Fort Omaha in constructing and remodeling the quarters of the post. The garrison lately having been increased to three companies, the four buildings for company quarters have been remodelled. Three new residences for field officers are going up on the avenue west of the parade. Two old double residences have been torn down and two others remodelled. The employees of the headquarters building are beginning to take up carpets and prepare for removing into the new headquarters building in the city.—*Omaha Herald*.

NINE models have so far been received in the competition for the Meade memorial equestrian statue. Several models from European artists are looked for.

THE ARIZONA *Star* of Aug. 24 says: Lieut. Haskell, adjutant to Gen. Willcox, commanding the Department of Arizona, has arrived from Prescott. He found the Gila river very high, and impassable save by flat boats or other hastily constructed crafts. The rainfall in the north has been liberal but not so great as in southern Arizona. Lieut. Haskell has come down to look into the reported Indian troubles, and will leave this morning for the eastern section of the Territory, all of which he is well acquainted with, having been over the ground before on other missions similar to the present. If there is anything going on among the Arizona Indians he will find it out. He thinks there is little or no cause to apprehend any trouble whatever, but if anything should occur the military will be ready to meet them at the shortest possible notice.

"Halt! who goes there?" The sentry stands
At challenge, by the White House gate:
"Friends of the post?"—"What number?"—halt!"
Comes the sad answer—"Thirty-eight!"

"From California we have come,
From every sorrowing Southern State;
From Carolina, Jersey, Maine,
To watch him—we the Thirty-eight."

"Pass, friends of post!" The sentry stands
With arms at port, while those who late
Were deadly foes go by the guard,
With streaming eyes—the Thirty-eight.

No discord now—no North, no South,
Hands clasped, heads bowed, they sit and wait,
That sleepless picket round the walls—
The watching States—the Thirty-eight!

W. E. V. HORNER.

WM. EDWARD CRAIGHILL, son of Col. Wm. P. Craighill, United States engineer, lately appointed to a cadetship at West Point, has successfully passed the necessary examinations and entered that institution. Louis Trier, a fourth year student of the Baltimore City College, has passed both the physical and academical examinations for admission at West Point Military Academy.—*Baltimore Sun*.

We have already referred to Judge Black's attempt to make General Scott responsible for the failure to reinforce Fort Sumter in April, 1860. In a second interview Judge Black calls attention to the fact that Mr. Lincoln "invited the negotiations" with the Southern leaders "which Buchanan had repelled, and temporized and vacillated about surrendering Fort Sumter;" that "his cabinet voted six to one in favor of it, and his Secretary of State pledged his faith to give it up," and that finally, "when Mr. Lincoln refused to execute the pledge, Seward, in an underhand way, did all he could to prevent the success of the relieving expedition." Ex-Gov. Thomas, of Maryland, at that time a member of Buchanan's cabinet, sustains Judge Black's vindication of himself, and in the *Philadelphia Press* is published an interview with Judge Holt, who in most respects also confirms Judge Black's claims both for himself and for President Buchanan. Judge Holt was Secretary of War after Mr. Floyd's withdrawal. Judge Holt justifies his statements with numerous valuable documents, and makes a notable contribution to the history of the dissensions of Mr. Buchanan's cabinet. On one important point he does not sustain Judge Black. He exonerates Gen. Scott, not only from doubts as to his loyalty to the Union, but also from doubts as to his active co-operation in efforts to relieve the garrison of Fort Sumter.

THE Vancouver *Independent*, of August 25, says: Capt. Robt. Pollock, 21st Inf., returned to Fort Townsend from San Francisco, on Sunday last.... Capt. A. S. Daggett, 2d Inf., about on leave, is now with his family in the interior of New York State.... Miss Van Horn of Portland has this week been a guest at the residence of Capt. Jas. A. Haughey, 21st Inf.... Lieut. Philip M. Price, engineer corps, with his wife, sailed for San Francisco on Sunday, the 21st of August.... The Post Episcopal church at Coeur d'Alene, I. T., is nearly completed. It promises to be a very handsome structure.... Private Geo. Miller, Co. G, 1st Cav., was accidentally killed on the 19th, at Fort McDowell, while marking the company target practice.... The best mounted marksman from each cavalry company in this department will be sent to San Francisco Oct. 1, to compete in mounted firing.... Capt. A. S. Kimball, acting chief Q. M. during Gen. Dandy's absence, drives over here from Portland every morning, returning in the afternoon.... Lieut. Thos. W. Symons, chief of engineers in the department, arrived down from the up-

per Columbia country on Saturday, having completed most of his field work for the season.... Capt. W. F. Parnell, 1st Cavalry, has returned to Fort Boise from the Bruneau valley, with a collection of choice Indian vagrants, who are being fed by the Government until disposed of upon some reservation.... Col. R. A. Habersham, of the U. S. engineer corps, has just completed the survey of a route for a canal north from the Columbia river to Shoalwater Bay. It is among the probabilities of the future that such a canal may be built.... Capt. Wm. F. Spurgin, 21st Inf., who has been ordered to West Point Military Academy for duty, arrived down from Fort Lapwai with his family on Saturday, and on Sunday sailed for San Francisco, en route to his new post of duty, where he will be assistant quartermaster.... Gen. Nelson A. Miles, accompanied by Gen. G. B. Dandy and Lieut. O. F. Long, aide-de-camp, is now inspecting the principal posts in Eastern Washington and Idaho Territories. There are rumors of changes to follow, of concentration and abandonment of posts, for the more economical administration of affairs in the department.... Gen. Frank Wheaton, wife and daughter, went up the river on Tuesday, en route to Fort Coeur d'Alene, where Gen. Wheaton resumes command of his regiment and the post. While he has been in temporary command of the department he has won many friends by his courteous and soldierly bearing, and shown his competency for command.... A reception was given last Thursday evening by Gen. G. B. Dandy and his amiable wife, in honor of Gen. Frank Wheaton, wife and daughter, who were about to leave for Fort Coeur d'Alene. Gen. Dandy's parlors were filled with the pleasant company of officers and their ladies that this post is so liberally provided with, making the occasion highly successful and agreeable.

THE Washington *Star* thus contradicts a story set afloat concerning an alleged scene on board the *Tallapoosa*: "Lieut. Commander Kellogg has not been relieved from the command of the U. S. S. *Tallapoosa*, as stated in this morning's papers. There appears to be little or no foundation for the story of the alleged 'scene' yesterday between Secretary Hunt and Commander Kellogg. The Secretary was courteous in manner and tone to him, and merely inquired if he had not seen his order prohibiting ladies from being on U. S. vessels. Commander Kellogg replied that he had, but did not suppose that it referred to a transport like the old *Tallapoosa*, but to vessels of war in commission. That ended the conversation. There was no feeling on one side or the other."

THE daily newspapers gave an account last week of an hoax by which Surgeon Hammond was persuaded that his services were demanded at Washington, the apparent object of the hoaxer, who was arrested, being to get access to the doctor's greenbacks. With reference to it the Providence *Star* says:

No, I never was anxious to attend the President, and—what's that? Secretary Lincoln waiting for me at the Gilsey House? Here, John, pack my valise, forward my letters to the White House; I'll show those noodles how to cure him! ... Blank the blank, blank, blank to blankety blank, of course I knew it was a hoax all the time—I never thought of going to Washington.

ADJUT. GEN. DRUM returned on Tuesday from a few days' trip to Williamsport, Pa., where he has been visiting his family.

ASST. ADJUT. GEN. GEORGE D. RUGGLES returned to Washington this week, after a month's leave, much improved from his trip.

COL. CORBIN left with the President for Long Branch on Tuesday, and will remain until the President shows signs of improvement. Mr. Wilson, of War Dept., has charge of the Yorktown matters during his absence.

COL. H. T. CROSBY, Chief Clerk, War Department, returned to his desk Monday, from a ten-days' leave.

CAPT. FILLEBROWN has returned from his summer tour, leaving Mrs. Fillebrown and her sister, Miss Potts, at Ocean Beach. They will return by way of Altona and Cressen, reaching home by the 20th.

1ST LIEUT. H. ROMEYN, 5th Inf., attended the annual reunion of his volunteer regiment, the 10th Ill. Vols., at Sycamore, Ill., Sept. 2, making an address in the evening.

LIEUT. GEORGE F. COOKE, 15th Inf., on leave of absence, returned to his home in West Washington on Tuesday, and will proceed at once to Fort Stanton, New Mexico, to join his company, which is reported to have already taken the field.

THE funeral of Ben-Israel Butler, son of Benjamin F. Butler, took place at Lowell, Mass., on Monday, at half past two o'clock. Gen. Butler was absent at the time of his son's death, not being able to reach him in season in answer to a telegram. Of the deceased, the Boston *Post* says in a long obituary notice: "To speak of Ben-Israel Butler is to recite all the innate virtues incident to and seldom found in a young man of notable birth and position. Born in Lowell in 1855, he graduated with distinctive rank from the city high school, following which he passed two years of successful literary life at Frankfurt, Germany. Returning home he entered West Point and catalogued a graduation with honor in the class of '77. On the frontier of Mexico he won distinction, which, it will be remembered, was the subject of praiseworthy press comment, and, after some two years of camp and field life, retired to resume his literary work in the study of law. Entering Columbia Law school in the class of '81, with which he passed the curriculum with marked credit, in June last he was admitted to practice in the courts of this commonwealth. In reviewing, as is necessary, with haste the promising past of the subject of this sad sketch, your correspondent is greatly indebted to an intimate associate of the deceased for much of interest, which space alone forbidding, would otherwise be given the public. Of his

many personal qualities commanding comment, none was more exemplary than that of a self-sacrificing devotion to his associates and friends. As a student his classmates testify to accuracy and brilliant acumen. In fellowship he was the favorite, whether in classic cloister, on the campus, or in the exercise of general athletic sports, his chosen pastime. A leader in society he possessed to an extraordinary degree those social characteristics which so individualize the father, thus winning the highest personal estimation of all. In earnest zeal he vied with his nearer ancestors and was ever a champion of his chosen course. In a word, Ben-Israel Butler was the true type of manhood, even in boyhood, being the pride of loving parents, the honored of classmates, in camp and bivouac marked for soldierly bearing, and above all a high-minded, noble companion of whom it may well be said, 'None knew him but to love him, nor named him but to praise.' The resolutions passed by his associates of the Vesper Boat Club say of him: 'He was of a frank, hearty good-nature, unassuming, affectionate and kind, with a keen yet charitable criticism of whatever he considered wrong or unjust. In conversation he was always ready with a reply, and an apt one, while his liberal course of reading and retentive memory gave him fine mental culture as well as wide general information. He was truer than steel, for steel sometimes breaks, his high standard of manliness and honor being exceptional. His individuality was rare and marked, inheriting, as he did, the keenness, practicality, and intuitive common sense of his excellent mother; together with the father's memory, ability, and brilliancy.' Among those present at the funeral were Lieut. Frank L. Stevenson, a classmate of the deceased; ex-Secretary of the Navy Robeson; Capt. Henry W. Hunt, of the Russian navy; Capt. Louis E. Crone, U. S. Army, and Paymaster Frank H. Clark, U. S. Navy.

EX-SECRETARY and Mrs. Ramsey have returned East from San Francisco, the Mint investigation, over which the Secretary presided, having ended.

COL. R. N. BATCHELDER, U. S. A., is reported, with others, as visiting Mrs. John W. Doherty at her summer cottage, Russian River, Cal.

THE other day, in Kensington Gardens, London, fifty "strongly-built and well-dressed Englishmen" stood around the "basin" and "deliberately watched a little girl of 4 years drown in two feet of water." So says the *Pail Mall Gazette*, which is moved to astonishment and disgust at the disgraceful circumstance. The only reason the *Gazette* can find for this cruel inaction was that the men did not care to "wet their boots." A dog did the best he could, but was unable to get the child out.

THEY have in the guard-house at Fort D. A. Russell an enlisted man, who has been discovered to be the author of various thefts from which the officers and men of the post have suffered.

ON the evening of Sept. 5 the citizens of Cincinnati tendered a public reception to Gen. Noyes, upon his return to his old home, after four years spent in the service of his country as Minister to the French Republic. The reception took place at the Gibson House, the formal address being delivered by ex-Secretary of War Taft.

ON Saturday afternoon, Aug. 20, Admiral Baron de Corigny received on board the flagship *Triomphante*. A collation was served in the Admiral's private apartments, during which the Admiral's orchestra rendered a well-selected programme. The party entertained by the Admiral consisted of Consul de Mean and Madame de Mean; Adjut. Gen. Kelton, U. S. A., and Mrs. Kelton; Count and Countess Lambertenghi, of the Italian Consulate; Vice-Consul and Mme. Pernet, of the French Consulate; Major Smith and Lieut. Dyer, of the 4th Art. On Sunday the officers received the members of the French Colony, and the *Triomphante* was crowded.

THE preparations for the removal of the President to Long Branch, and the uncertainty of the reports relative to Gen. Carr's command, were the only topics of interest at the War Department on Monday. The despatch of Sept. 3 was the latest official information, while the New York papers had reports dated San Francisco, Sept. 4. Monday night Gen. Drum and Ruggles returned from leave of absence. Tuesday, although these officers were at their desks, was a "disnon," as far as official business was concerned. The official report of Gen. Carr was received, however, which quieted to a great extent the graver apprehensions which the previous reports had excited. On Monday several officers of the 6th Cav. and 12th Inf., on leave and absent from their regiments, were ordered to join their commands in Arizona without delay, two of them to accompany detachments of recruits about to be forwarded to that Department. Among those thus ordered are the two young officers now on graduating leave, and recently assigned to the 6th Cav., Lieuts. F. G. Hodgson and J. M. Stotsenburg. The Secretaries of the Army and Navy will both be absent from Washington this week. Gen. Sherman is also absent.

GEN. C. C. BATTERMAN, to whom the Army are indebted for the Nevada badge, died at Tombstone, A. T., Tuesday morning, Aug. 23, very suddenly, of disease of the heart. Gen. Batterman was superintendent for the Head Centre Mining Company. He was born in Albany, N. Y., in 1823, and went to California, around the Horn, in '49. In that State he identified himself prominently with its mining interests for several years. His next move was to Nevada, where he resided until going to Arizona. He was very popular, and occupied many positions of responsibility, honor, and executive trust, such as Warden of the State Prison, State Treasurer, and Adjut. Gen. of the National Guard of Nevada. He was also superintendent of the Crown Point and Imperial mines for a number of years.

THE NAVY.

FLAG OFFICERS AFLOAT.

NORTH ATLANTIC—Rear-Admiral R. H. Wymen.
SOUTH ATLANTIC—Rear-Admiral Jas. H. Spotts.
EUROPEAN STATION—Rear-Admiral John C. Howell.
PACIFIC STATION—Rear-Admiral Geo. B. Balch.
ASIATIC STATION—Rear-Admiral J. M. B. Clitz.

COMMANDANTS NAVY-YARDS AND STATIONS.

Commodore John C. Beaumont, Portsmouth, N. H.
Commodore George M. Ransom, Boston, Mass.
Commodore George H. Cooper, New York.
Commodore Edw. Simpson, League Island, Penn.
Commodore Thomas Patterson, Washington, D. C.
Commodore Aaron K. Hughes, Norfolk, Va.
Commodore Stephen P. Quackenbush, Pensacola, Fla.
Commodore Thos. S. Phelps, Mare Island.
Commodore Wm. E. Hopkins, Naval Station, New London, Ct.
Captain J. E. Jonett, Nav. Sta., Pt. Royal, P. O. Beaufort, S. C.
COMMANDANT MARINE CORPS.
Colonel Commandant, Charles G. McCawley.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

Iron-clads are indicated by a star (); a. s. stands for Asiatic station; e. s., European station; n. s., North Atlantic station; p. s., Pacific station; s. s., South Atlantic station; s. s., special service.*

Cruisers.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns (p. s.), Commander Edgar C. Merriman. Left San Francisco, Aug. 25, for Panama.

ALASKA, 3d rate, 12 guns (p. s.), Capt. George E. Belknap. Coast of Peru.

ALERT, 3d rate, (a. s.) 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. S. Cotton. At Yokohama, Aug. 11. Refitting, overhauling boilers, engines, etc.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns (n. s.), Comdr. George H. Wadleigh. At Hammerfest, Norway, July 26.

ASHLEY, 3d rate, 6 guns (a. s.), Comdr. H. E. Mullan. At Kobe, Aug. 11.

CONSTITUTION, 3d rate, sails, 18 guns (a. s.), Comdr. E. M. Shepard. At New London, Sept. 2.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, 4 guns (s. s.), Commander Chas. McGregor. Left Washington for New York.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander James O'Kane. At Alicante, Spain, Aug. 8.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails 12 guns (a. s.), Comdr. Henry Glass. Arrived at Mare Island, Aug. 26. To be prepared for voyage to the Atlantic coast.

Commander Glass reports, under date of Aug. 9, that the *Wachusett* having arrived at Sitka, July 30, he had transferred the command of the station to Commander E. P. Lull. Since the date of his last report affairs on the station had continued in the most satisfactory condition, and perfect security exists for life and property. On July 25 he received information of threatened disturbances among the Indians in Prince of Wales Island, and an appeal for protection was made by the white residents at Klwink. In consequence of this he despatched a force of twenty men, under Ensign J. A. Nicholson, to make an investigation and take such steps as might be necessary. Ensign Nicholson's report is submitted. The ship was ready for sea and would sail for San Francisco on arrival of mail steamer due from Port Townsend.

Ensign Nicholson left the ship, with his party, July 26, and reached Klwink on the 28th, going through Peril Straits, Chatham Straits, around Cape Decision, and touching at a small settlement called Chikau. After leaving the latter, proceeded through Lachini Straits. He was met at the landing at Klwink by Mr. Alm, the superintendent of the cannery of the N. W. Trading and Packing Company, who furnished comfortable quarters on shore for officers and men. The settlement consists of the cannery building, store-house, and ten or twelve small huts occupied by the white people. The number of whites is thirteen men and two women—all employed in the cannery. The cannery also furnishes employment for seventy-five male Indians and thirty female. There are two Indian villages about 200 yards from the white settlement, occupied by the Heneya tribe and the Hidi. The number of Indians varies from 400 to 600. As Klwink is only a fishing station for them, they leave when the fishing season is over, taking most of their houses with them. The Heneya village contains twenty-eight houses and the Hidi twenty. The villages and interior of the houses were in a very dirty condition.

Ensign Nicholson called a meeting of the principal citizens and received from them an account of the recent disturbance with the Indians. According to their report, no open disturbance until the 12th of July, when an Indian named Klwink, who occupies a ranch in Lachini Straits, drove off the fishing boats of the cannery, when they were hauling the Seine near his ranch, and armed himself with a gun and threatened to shoot if they did not go away. The boats returned to the cannery and nothing further happened until July 21. On that day an Indian named Shorty, employed in the cannery fishing boats, came down to the boat, under the influence of liquor, and refused to go to work as usual, so the boat shoved off without him. He then went to the gate leading to the cannery yard, and would not allow the Indians employed in the cannery to go to work. The superintendent and Mr. Harman, engineer of the steam launch, put him out, and a struggle and tussle took place between the Indian and Harman, but they were separated. Shorty then entered the kitchen of the cannery, with a drawn knife, and drove out the cook, chasing him around the yard, but not inflicting any wound or doing any damage. He was finally taken to the Indian village by some of the Indians. Fearing that there would be serious trouble, Mr. Alm had steam got up in his launch and sent to Sitka, asking for assistance. As soon as the launch left for Sitka, Shorty and a large number of Indians left for parts unknown, and had not been seen at Klwink since. Only four of the Indians employed in the cannery came in to work at the usual time, and they entered by the back way. While they were at work, an old Indian, whose name I could not learn, and who had gone away, came into the cannery and spoke to them, whereupon they took off their aprons and quit work.

The above are the only cases of disturbance which had occurred. The whites report that the Indians are surly and insolent, and make open threats to kill the whites. As far as I could judge from appearances, the Indians there seemed more industrious and quiet than any I have yet seen, but it may be owing to the presence of an armed force.

The whites having complained that the Indians were in the habit of making hoo-chee-noo in large quantities, I ordered Ensign Gilmore to search the Heneya village, with a party of men, and destroy all stills, hoo-chee-noo, and mash that could be found. With another party of men I searched the Hidi village, but in neither could any trace of hoo-chee-noo be found. I then sent for the ten leading chiefs and warned them against any interfering with the

whites, and against the manufacture of hoo-chee-noo. They all promised readily to maintain order among their tribes, and to stop the making of hoo-chee-noo, to the best of their ability, and asserted that they regarded the whites as their friends, and that no trouble would have arisen but for hoo-chee-noo. They asked for papers recognizing them as chiefs and giving them authority over their tribes. I gave them the required papers. After the interview with the chiefs was ended, a dance was given by one of them, to which the officers and men went.

I remained at Klwink until the morning of July 30, when I left for Sitka, arriving at 3 p. m. Aug. 1. The conduct of the men under my command was excellent during the whole trip.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns (n. s.), Comdr. G. B. White. To arrive at New York Sept. 9.

LACKAWANNA, 2d rate, 11 guns (p. s.), Capt. James H. Gillis. Arrived at Mare Island, Aug. 26. Will be ready to leave for Panama about Sept. 20. The officers who have been attached to her three years will probably be relieved by others before her departure.

LANCASTER, Capt. Bancroft Gherardi. At Portsmouth, N. H. Commissioned Aug. 26. Will make trial around to New York before proceeding to her station in the Mediterranean. Will go as far as the quarantine station only, where she will be inspected, and Rear-Admiral Nicholson will join her. At about 5 p. m. on Sept. 4 she broke adrift from her moorings on the flood tide. Her anchors were let go at once, which brought her up, but not until she had drifted about 150 yards up the river. She was under banked fires, and steam was put up immediately, and she steamed back to the yard, where she was examined by divers. No material damage was sustained. A piece of wooden shoe, secured under the after end of composition shoe, as a fashion piece, was broken off.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns (n. s.), Comdr. Silas Terry. At Montevideo, July 25. Ordered to Rio.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns (s. s. lakes), Comdr. Albert Kautz. Arrived at Detroit, Aug. 27, and was to remain about ten days and then go to Erie.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 40 guns, Lieut.-Comdr. George T. Davis. Apprentice ship. At Newport.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns (a. s.), Comdr. Chas. L. Huntington. Flagship of Rear-Admiral Clitz. At Yokohama, Aug. 11. On July 14 dressed ship in honor of the French national fête day, and fired a national salute at noon. On the 21st a Dutch man-of-war, *Queen Emma*, arrived; salutes exchanged. The usual civilities were exchanged on the 23d, and Rear-Admiral Clitz called on the Dutch minister, who had come to Yokohama on the *Queen Emma*. On the 25th the English vice-admiral left Yokohama in his flagship, the *Vigilant*. Aug. 1 Rear-Admiral Clitz received the Chinese minister and vice-minister on board the *Monocacy*. Minister saluted with 15 guns on departure. Aug. 2 dressed ship in honor of the anniversary of the birth of the Queen of the Netherlands, and fired a salute of 21 guns at noon. The same honors were extended on the 9th in honor of the birth of a Japanese princess. Affairs in Japan and China quiet. Health of squadron generally excellent. The squadron will make no changes of station or important movements during the continuance of the typhoon season, unless necessity should arise for so doing.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, sails, Capt. P. C. Johnson. Training ship. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

NIRPSO, 3d rate, (e. s.) 6 guns, Comdr. C. M. Schoonmaker. Arrived at Gravesend, Eng., Aug. 2.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers (a. s.), Lieut.-Comdr. F. M. Green. Left Nagasaki, July 4, and arrived at Shanghai on the 6th. Expected to leave for Amoy early in August, and thence proceed to Hong Kong. By the careless handling of a lantern a fire broke out in the sail room July 25, but it was promptly extinguished. Lieut.-Comdr. Green reports that the work of measuring secondary meridians has been completed between Vladivostok and Nagasaki, and Nagasaki and Shanghai. Lieut. Norris and Ensign Laird had left Vladivostok to rejoin this vessel at Shanghai.

PENNACOLA, 2d rate, 23 guns (f. s. p. s.), Capt. W. P. McCann. Left San Francisco, Aug. 9, for Panama.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 13 guns, Comdr. Wm. B. Hoff. Training ship. Arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 29. Bound for Newport.

POWHATAN, 2d rate, 14 guns (a. s.), Capt. E. O. Matthews. Sailed for Aspinwall Sept. 1, from New York. Is to return to Boston from Aspinwall, as most of the crew of the *Richmond* enlisted there and are to be discharged at that point.

QUINERADG, 3d rate, 8 guns (e. s.), Comdr. Silas Casey, Jr. Arrived at Gibraltar, Aug. 9.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. John W. Philip. Arrived at the Mare Island yard, Aug. 16, from the coast of Mexico.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. A. E. K. Benham. Sailed from Yokohama about July 15 for Panama, and is due about Sept. 15.

RODGERS, Lieut. Robert M. Berry. Left San Francisco, June 16, for the Arctic regions. Arrived at Petropaulofski.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. H. C. Taylor. Training ship. Arrived at Bar Harbor, Me., Aug. 27. To remain three days. All well. Destination, Newport.

SHENANDOAH, 2d rate, 9 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. Wm. A. Kirkland. At Rio de Janeiro, July 25.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Captain Henry Kriben. N. Y. School ship. New York. Under orders of State authorities.

SWATARA, 3d rate, (a. s.) 8 guns, Commander W. T. Sampson. At Chefoo, July 8. Left Shanghai, June 25, and arrived at Chefoo June 28. Rear-Admiral Clitz has forwarded to the Secretary of the Navy, with a complimentary notice, the report of Lieut.-Commander Folger, forwarded by Commander Sampson, of the landing of a party from this vessel at Chefoo, and their encampment and exercises for two days. The Tan-tai granted the necessary permission for this.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 2 howitzers (s. s.), Comdr. Augustus G. Kellogg. At Washington. Will leave on Sept. 10 on a trip to Norfolk, League Island, New York, and Newport.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 22 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. E. P. McCrea. On completion of ceremonies at Groton, Conn., will proceed to New York. To arrive Sept. 9.

TJONDEROGA, 2d rate, 9 guns (a. s.), Comdr. Bartlett J. Cromwell. At New York. Has been inspected and ordered out of commission.

TRENTON, 2d rate, 11 guns (f. s. e. s.), Captain Francis M. Ramsey.

VANDALIA, 3d rate, 8 guns (n. s.), Captain Richard W. Meade. Left Newport on Saturday morning last (Sept. 2), and running full speed reached the anchorage at New London in three hours and forty minutes, the distance being forty-five miles. The average speed by the landmarks passed was 12.27 knots per hour, tide being flood, partly against but generally with the ship as she ran the distance.

The log showed an average speed of 12 knots per hour. The coal consumed averaged 2,300 lbs. per hour. The ship's draft was 15 feet 11 inches forward, 17 feet 4 inches aft. Greatest cross section immersed, 534 square feet. Displacement 2,300 tons, ship being full of coal and stores. The sea was smooth and wind light on starboard beam—no sail set at any time. The run was considered to be an economical and successful one. The *Kearsarge*, which started at the same time, made the same run under eight-fourteenths power and reached New London thirty-three minutes after the *Vandalia*, averaging ten knots per hour by the log and somewhat more than that actually—also a good performance. To arrive at New York Sept. 9.

WACHUSSET, 3d rate, 7 guns (s. s.), Comdr. Edw. P. Lull. At Sitka, Alaska.

From Sitka, Alaska, Aug. 7, 1881, Comdr. Edward P. Lull writes as follows to the Secretary of the Navy:

Sir: I have the honor to inform the Department that in obedience to its instructions of the 28th June ulto, the *Wachusett* sailed from San Francisco July 14th, arriving at Fort Wrangel, Alaska, July 28th. Sailed from Wrangel July 30th, arriving at this port on the evening of the same day. Sailed for Rockwell, the mining camp in Takou, on the 1st inst., arriving the evening of the following day. Sailed from Rockwell August 5th, and reached this port on the following day.

At Wrangel I consulted with the deputy collector, with the missionary, and others, and found that perfect quiet and order were prevailing. The greater part of the Indians were away on their annual fishing cruise. I was informed that the arrests made by Commander Glass, some months since, of persons guilty of selling rum to the Indians, had been productive of much good, though it was likely to require repetition after a while. I think it will be necessary, particularly after the return of the Indians and the influx of miners, which latter occurs when the weather becomes too severe for work in the mines upon the Sticken River, to appoint three or four of the chiefs and leading men as Indian police on the same footing as others are here, viz.: by taking them up as landmen on the ship's books.

At Rockwell several miners volunteered the information that they had never seen so quiet a mining camp, but added that it was due entirely to the presence of the force established there by Commander Glass, without which, in their opinions, disorders would immediately arise among the whites, and between the whites and Indians, which would cause disorder and bloodshed; in this opinion Commander Glass and Lieut. Comdr. Rockwell fully agree. I have, therefore, and in compliance with the Department's orders of June 18th ult., relieved the party stationed there with an equal-armed one, consisting of the following, viz.: Lieut. Commander George W. Pigman, in charge; Master Wm. R. A. Rooney, P. A. Surgeon E. Norfleet, 1st Lieut. P. St. C. Murphy, U. S. M. C., fourteen marines and thirteen blue jackets; among the last being included the launch's crew, the interpreter, and servants, making a total force of four officers and twenty-seven men.

The force has been quartered in two rough board cabins and a tent. The latter will be very sufficient protection when the cold weather comes on, and I have authorized the construction of another cabin, which will be built by our own people, with no expense except for material, and that will be kept as low as possible. Not knowing the intention of the Department as to the maintenance of a force here, I am acting on the supposition that it will be continued, as preparations for the inclement season now rapidly approaching must be made in advance.

At this place the most perfect order reigns, and so far as my observation has gone, and by the united testimony of all with whom I have conversed, the measures adopted by my predecessors have been admirable in themselves and in their results.

The improvements made by Commander Glass in the Indian village, and the suppression of hoo-chee-noo distilling, have excited their ambition for better things, and I find quite a number of new houses either just completed or in progress.

I propose, as soon as the Jamestown is ready, which will be in a couple of days, to tow her to sea, and then proceed with the principal ranches of the hoo-chee-noo, *Wachusett* to visit the principal ranches of the hoo-chee-noo, Hoo-nah, Chilicat, and Chikoota, in order mainly to show them that we can reach them when required. After which to make another visit to the settlement of Rockwell and return here. I will leave one officer and a force of ten or twelve men.

I have the honor, etc.,

EDWARD P. LULL,

Commander commanding.

WYOMING, 3d rate, 7 guns (a. s.), Capt. J. E. Jonett. Stationed at Port Royal.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns (a. s.), Commander Edwin T. Woodward. Arrived at New London, Sept. 2. Has, since leaving that place, Sept. 4, visited Rockland, Bangor, and Fort Point, Me.; Gloucester and Boston, Mass., and Nantucket and Vineyard Haven. At Boston landed and drilled the crew on shore; and at Rockland, by courtesy of the military company there, the rifle range was used for small arm practice. At Nantucket target practice was had with great guns. During the trip an effort was made to enlist men, but no suitable ones presented themselves. There was plenty of employment for good men at \$35 a month in and around Penobscot and Gloucester, it being the height of the fishing season. To arrive at New York Sept. 9.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS

The *Constellation* and *Dale* was put out of commission at Annapolis, Aug. 30.

The *Standish* and *Mayflower* was put out of commission at Norfolk, Sept. 1.

A GENERAL Court-martial met at the Naval Academy on Sept. 1 for the trial of John Tobin, a sailor on the U. S. S. *Constellation*, who is charged with being drunk and disorderly and using abusive language to the executive officer of that vessel while on the late cruise. Lieut. Young, of the Marine Corps, is Judge-Advocate of the court.

The cadets who have just returned home from the cruise have been given leave until the 28th of September. The Academy reopens on the 1st of October.

The vessels to participate at Yorktown will rendezvous at Hampton Roads by Sept. 25.

The Navy Department is officially advised of the death of Boatswain E. J. Allen, attached to the Equipment Department, at Philadelphia, Sept. 6.

NAVY GAZETTE.

ORDERED.

SEPTEMBER 3.—Lieutenant Edward W. Bridge, to the Navy yard, New York.

Lieutenants Louis Kingsley and Herman F. Fishbohm, to the Lackawanna on the 17th of September.

Cadet Midshipman Franklin J. Moses, to the Lackawanna on the 17th of September.

Paymaster T. T. Caswell, to perform the duties of inspector of flour, etc., at New York, in addition to his present duties.

SEPTEMBER 5.—Commander Robert L. Phythian, to duty as inspector of ordnance at the Navy-yard, Boston.

Lieutenant Theodoros B. M. Mason, to the Naval Academy.

Chief Engineer George W. Sessler, to temporary duty on board the Lackawanna, and on falling in with the Adams to report for duty on board of that vessel.

SEPTEMBER 7.—Ensign Wm. G. Cutler, to duty in the Hydrographic Office.

SEPTEMBER 8.—Chaplain D. H. Tribou, to hold himself in readiness for orders to the Powhatan.

Chaplain John R. Matthews, to the receiving ship Colorado.

SEPTEMBER 9.—Chaplain John K. Lewis, to the Pensacola by steamer of September 20.

Cadet Engineer Richard T. Isbester, to the Lackawanna.

DETACHED.

SEPTEMBER 3.—Lieutenant John J. Brice, from the Lackawanna on the 17th of September, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenants Nelson T. Houston and John B. Briggs, from the Lackawanna on the 17th of September, and ordered to proceed to Annapolis, Md., and report for duty at the Naval Academy on the 30th of September.

Lieutenant Harry M. Jacoby, from the Navy-yard, Mare Island, and ordered to the Lackawanna on the 17th of September.

Surgeon M. L. Ruth, from the Naval Academy, and placed on waiting orders.

Surgeon William A. Corwin, from the Coast Survey Steamer *Bache* on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to duty at the Naval Academy.

Surgeon Abel F. Price, from the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., and ordered to the receiving ship St. Louis.

Passed Assistant Surgeon E. Z. Derr, from the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., and ordered to the Coast Survey.

Passed Assistant Surgeon C. J. Herndon, from the receiving ship St. Louis, and ordered to the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.

Paymaster Arthur Burtis, from duty as inspector of flour, etc., at New York, and ordered to the Lackawanna on the 19th of September.

Paymaster F. H. Hinman, from the Lackawanna on the 19th of September, and ordered to proceed home and settle accounts and then wait orders.

SEPTEMBER 5.—Chief Engineer J. Q. A. Zeigler, from the Adams on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to the Lackawanna.

SEPTEMBER 6.—Boatswain John McDonald, from the Navy-yard, Boston, and ordered to hold himself in readiness for orders to the Lancaster.

SEPTEMBER 7.—Commander B. J. Cromwell, from the command of the *Ticonderoga*, and ordered to proceed home and wait orders.

Lieutenant Geo. T. W. Holman, from the Hydrographic Office, and ordered to duty at the Navy-yard, Boston.

Lieutenants Edward W. Sturdy, Hobart L. Tremain, Franklin J. Drake, Kossuth Niles and Chas. E. Vreeland; Ensigns Walter S. Hughes, David Daniels and Frank H. Fletcher; Passed Assistant Surgeon Richard A. Urquhart, Chief Engineer Frederick G. McKean, Passed Assistant Engineers Joseph P. Mickle and Samuel Gragg, and Cadet Engineers George W. McElroy and Jos. R. Wilmer, from the *Ticonderoga*, and ordered to proceed home and wait orders.

Cadet Midshipman Samuel H. Williamson, from the receiving ship *Colorado*, and ordered to the Richmond, per steamer of September 10.

Passed Assistant Paymaster H. T. Stancliff, from the *Ticonderoga*, ordered to settle accounts, then wait orders.

Passed Assistant Engineer John Lowe, from the Navy-yard, Washington, and ordered to temporary duty on board the *Despatch*.

Boatswain Henry P. Grace, from the Lancaster, and placed on sick leave.

Sailmaker George C. Boerum has reported his return home, having been detached from the *Onward* on the 11th of August, and has been placed on sick leave.

SEPTEMBER 8.—Commander Henry L. Howison, from duty as ordnance inspector at the Navy-yard, Washington, and to continue on duty as member of the Advising Board.

Commander John A. Howell, from the Bureau of Ordnance, and ordered as inspector of ordnance at the Navy-yard, Washington.

Commander George W. Sumner, from special duty at Washington, and ordered to duty in the Bureau of Ordnance.

Lieutenant-Commander John Schouler, from the command of the *Mayflower*, and ordered to the Naval Academy.

Assistant Paymaster Chas. S. Williams, from the receiving ship *Wabash*, and ordered to the *Onward*, per steamer of September 20.

Assistant Paymaster John Corwine, from the *Onward*, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

Chaplain Henry H. Clark, from the Minnesota, and ordered to the training ship *New Hampshire*.

Chief Engineer Edward Farmer has reported his return home, having been detached from the *Alert* on the 27th of July last, and has been placed on waiting orders.

Gunner Edwin A. McDonald, from the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., and ordered to the Lackawanna.

Gunner Wm. Halford, from the Lackawanna, and ordered to the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Sailmaker Wm. Redstone, from the Lackawanna, and ordered to the Navy-yard Mare Island.

Sailmaker Joseph Wilson, from the Navy-yard, Mare Island, and ordered to the Lackawanna.

SEPTEMBER 9.—Commander Henry Glass, from command of the *Jamestown*, and ordered to command the *Wachusett*, at Sitka, Alaska.

Commander Edward P. Lull, from command of the *Wachusett*, and ordered to return home.

Lieut.-Commander Chas. H. Rockwell, Lieuts. Frederick M. Symonds, and Edward P. McClellan, Masters Frank Guérin and Gustavus C. Hauns, Ensigns Henry Minnett, James E. Gillmore, Nathaniel R. Usher, and John O. Nicholson, Boatswain Peter H. Smith, Gunner Chas. Stuart, and Carpenter Luther L. Martin, detached from the *Jamestown*, and ordered to return home and wait orders.

Midshipman S. E. Woodworth, from the *Jamestown*, and ordered to receiving ship Independence.

Chaplain Adam A. McAlister, from the Pensacola, and ordered to return home.

Passed Assistant Paymaster James A. Ring, from James town, and ordered to settle accounts.

Passed Assistant Engineer David M. Fuller, Navy-yard, League Island, and ordered to Lackawanna.

Passed Assistant Engineer Alex. B. Bates, from Lackawanna, and ordered to proceed home and wait orders.

Assistant Engineer Geo. W. Snyder, from Lackawanna, and ordered to proceed home and wait orders.

Sailmaker Thomas O. Fassett, from Jamestown, and ordered to receiving ship Independence.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Commodore George H. Cooper, commandant of the Navy-yard, New York, for two weeks from September 6.

To Captain A. A. Semmes, attached to the Navy-yard, Washington, for one month from September 5.

To Passed Assistant Surgeon John M. Steele, attached to the receiving ship *Passaic* for one month from September 5.

To Professor J. R. Eastman, attached to the Naval Observatory, for one month from September 6.

To Boatswain John A. Brisco, attached to the Navy-yard, New York, for one month from September 5.

To Lieutenant E. Longnecker, attached to the Naval Observatory, for one month from September 7.

To Lieutenant Bloomfield McIlvaine, attached to the Navy-yard, League Island, for one month from September 12.

To Ensign John T. Newton, attached to the Torpedo Station, for ten days.

To Lieutenant E. H. Taunt, attached to the training ship Portsmouth, for one month from September 13.

To Passed Assistant Surgeon P. A. Lovering, attached to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, for one month from September 10.

To Passed Assistant Engineer John P. Kelly, attached to the Navy-yard, New York, for one month from September 12.

To Chief Engineer Jackson McElmell, attached to the Navy-yard, League Island, for one month from Sept. 14.

To Cadet Engineer S. Arnold for one month.

To Passed Assistant Surgeon John C. Wise, attached to the training ship *New Hampshire*, for one month from September 10.

To Passed Assistant Surgeon Howard Wells, attached to the training ship *Constitution*, for two weeks.

To Gunner Wm. Burditt, attached to the Torpedo Station, for one month from September 6.

LEAVE EXTENDED.

The leave of Commodore A. K. Hughes, commanding Navy-yard, Norfolk, is extended until October 2, next.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending Sept. 7, 1881:

Benjamin Long Edes, lieutenant-commander, August 29, Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I.

Lyman G. Spalding, lieutenant, August 29, Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I.

Thomas Dixon, landsman, August 24, Naval Hospital, Norfolk.

Frederick Weltz, landsman, eng. force, July 9, U. S. S. *Alert*, at sea.

Walter C. Blake, boiler maker, July 22, U. S. S. *Wyoming*, Beaufort River, S. C.

George Francis Williams, seaman (boatswain's mate), August 28, Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

Chas. Young, seaman, August 20, U. S. C. S. *Earnest*, Settle, Washington Territory.

CHANGES ON THE ASIATIC STATION.

Commander Louis Kempff relieved Commander C. L. Huntington of the command of the *Alert* on the 26th of July last.

Chief Engineer James Butterworth relieved Chief Engineer Edward Farmer on board the *Alert* on the 26th of July last.

Passed Assistant Engineer A. C. Engard reported for duty on board the *Alert* on the 26th of July and Passed Assistant Engineer R. B. Leitch on board the *Ashuelot* on the 15th of July.

Lieutenant Thomas Perry was detached from the *Swatara* and ordered to the *Alert* as executive on the 10th of August.

MARINE CORPS.

First Lieutenant F. D. Webster, detached from the *Constitution* and granted six weeks sick leave.

First Lieutenant M. C. Goodrell, ordered as member of Board of Investigation.

Leave of absence granted to Major George W. Collier for one month from Sept. 15th.

Leave extended to First Lieutenant F. H. Harrington for ten days.

ILLUMINATED PAINT.—The *Nautical Gazette* says: "One of the neatest applications of luminous paint which was discovered by the eminent English chemist, Mr. W. H. Balmann, is now in use in the pilot houses of the steamers *Bristol* and *Providence*. It has been applied to the indicator which shows the position of the helm. The little button, which is covered with luminous paint, emits a pale but easily distinguished light after dark. Its value is very much appreciated by the pilots. The paint absorbs light during the daytime, and may be used in places where it would be dangerous to carry a light at night, such as petroleum cellars, gunpowder magazines, and the lamp and spirit rooms on board ships; ship's lock-up, bonded warehouses, and, in fact, in any dark or dangerous places where no daylight enters. The light emitted from these boards enables men to perform rough work, such as storing and removing goods in those places where it would be impossible to use an ordinary lamp. It will be found especially suited for life buoys, rendering them visible in the water in the darkest night. We have no idea that the full value of this paint has yet been developed, but the time probably will come when it will be used in submarine engineering because it will act while under water."

We may add that we have for some weeks had specimens of the paint, in the shape of illuminated match boxes, which show at night so that they can easily be seen across a dark room. We found Mr. Fred. E. Church, the artist, in search of it one day for use in painting a moonlight scene over the vestibule of his house on the Hudson River, as a guide to the wayfarer approaching his hospitable home. There is no end of its value for many uses which will readily suggest themselves.

PORT LEAVENWORTH.—Fort Leavenworth appears to be happy, according to the *Times* of that ilk: "The troops are paid off, and the boys have money. The hackmen from town know about it, and have almost surrounded the sutler store so as to cut off all chance of escape. Just as soon as the boys get their bills settled up here, they intend to go up town, and the hackmen knew it. Merchant clerks, tailors, barbers and saloon keepers, are all on the lookout, to say nothing about bootblacks." Without the least exaggeration, things are 'booming' at Fort Leavenworth."

The cheerful chronicler reports: "the improvements on the soldiers quarters on the west side of the parade ground, are rapidly approaching completion; the porches in front of the south building, are near done, and the new balustrades give them a neat picturesque appearance. The foundation at the southwest corner of the parade ground, will be done in a few days."

COMMODORE R. W. SHUFFELDT reported to the U. S. Minister at Peking, July 7, for special duty connected with the U. S. Legation.

THE TORPEDO SCHOOL AT NEWPORT.

On Friday, Sept. 2, the examination of the Torpedo Class at the Torpedo Station, at Newport, R. I., was resumed by taking up the department of explosives and chemistry, under Prof. W. N. Hill. The questions included the description of and manufacture of explosives, their power and the methods of using different classes of explosives. At the end of the theoretical examination the class repaired to new explosive laboratory, built since Capt. Selfridge took charge of the station. Two heavy charges, one of dynamite and one of explosive gelatine, were set off in the bay, at a short distance from the shore.

The Board then returned to the electrical laboratory for the practical examination of the class in electricity. It consisted of the different electrical measurements, and especially those which might be applied on board ship with such apparatus as could be found there, called improvised methods.

The working of the dynamometer was also exhibited; also the curious effects accompanying the alternating or reverse electrical currents by suitable adjustments of coils one within another. The dynamo room was next visited, where the light giving machines are mounted. Here was shown a small Gramin machine for boats, turning very fast, which drove a larger machine by the same maker by means of the electrical current, the latter driving a lathe in which a deep cut was being made in a cast brass cylinder. This was for the purpose of exhibiting the easy method of transmitting power to great distance. A powerful ocean reflector lamp was exhibited and the arc focused and explained. This is a new light intended for use on boardship, more especially to detect approach of torpedo boats. The method of focussing the arc to obtain the best light is especially easy and convenient.

In the afternoon the examination in torpedoes took place. Explanations were made with the aid of large and accurate drawings prepared by Lieut.-Commander R. B. Bradford. The various types of torpedoes, torpedo boats, means of offence and defence, were then gone into. Then followed a successful run of the improved Lay torpedo boat controlled over a single wire. After this a launch, wholly without crew, and controlled from the shore by electricity, laid out and exploded a system of countermines, the design being to do so without endangering the life of any one sent with a boat within the line of the enemy's torpedoes and to clear a channel for the subsequent passage of vessels. The countermines having been dropped by the boat at the proper places were simultaneously exploded, and are expected to either explode the enemy's torpedoes by concussion or to break the cases and cut the wire. Both of these experiments were successfully conducted by Lieut.-Commander Bradford.

A system of defence for a ship at anchor, devised by Capt. Selfridge, was also exhibited, its principle being the destruction of a torpedo boat by a torpedo, which the boat should fire by striking a line connected with a closer circuit. The *Nina*, attached to the station, went out with the Board in order that they might inspect the system of electric lighting used on board, and which was described in the *JOURNAL* of last week. The lamps are hung so as to be always vertical, no matter what the ship may be doing. They can be run fast or slow by the movement of a switch. The motors by which they were turned were devised by Professor M. G. Farmer, the consulting electrician. Upon detecting a torpedo boat the motion of the lamp can be instantly stopped, its opposite thrown out of action, if desired, and the full force of the current turned by hand continuously upon the approaching boat. The lamps caused no inconvenience on board the *Nina* and rendered distant objects quite visible, the most visible color, of course, being white. Although a torpedo boat might be painted black and everything blackened within her, if she broke the water at her bow or left a wake it would be plainly visible at a great distance. One of the Examining Board steamed away from the *Nina* in a launch to observe the effect of the light, and described the ship herself as invisible, the light being so dazzling as to leave in dense shadow all objects upon which it is not directed.

Much praise is due to Capt. Selfridge for the great improvements made at the Torpedo Station since he assumed command. Within the last few months a large building has been erected for the manufacture of high explosives, and is now awaiting the arrival of machinery for the manufacture of gun cotton. It is expected that gun cotton and gelatine will supersede gunpowder in torpedoes used on board ships.

The experiments of the second day's examination were witnessed by Governor Littlefield and Lieut.-Governor Fay, of Rhode Island. On Saturday, Sept. 3, the examination was in fuses. The officers described the method of their manufacture and exhibited those which they had themselves made during the term. After this they proceeded to the *Nina's* dock and fired them. The Board then visited the *Nina* to inspect the mechanism of the electric light system used on board. The machinery was set in motion and the method of control explained. A torpedo was exploded from the *Nina* by a raft, striking the net guarding her. The class then received their diplomas after a few very complimentary remarks from the commanding officer, Capt. Selfridge. All the officers not detailed as witnesses for the Court of Inquiry will leave immediately.

The second class steel armour plated turret ship and ram *Conqueror* was launched September 7th, at Chatham. She is of 6,200 tons and her engines are of 4,500 horse-power. Her armament will be two 25-ton guns.

The number of militiamen joining the British army is steadily on the increase, 4,324 joining in 1872-3; in 1873-4, 4,876; in 1874-5, 5,134; in 1875-6, 6,356; in 1877-8, 10,151; in 1877-8, 10,696.

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THE Exposition soon to take place at Atlanta promises
to be not only a most interesting, but a thoroughly
successful affair. One of the features proposed
for the occasion is to be a rifle tournament,
under the auspices of the National Rifle Asso-
ciation, of which Major General Hancock is
president, the arrangements for which will be com-
pleted at an early date and publicly announced. A
peaceful rifle tournament, in which the best marksmen
of the North and South might meet on the very spot
where hostile armies were once engaged in deadly con-
flict, and in plain sight of dismantled forts and crum-
bling breastworks, would be one of the most signal evi-
dences we could have that old passions have lost their
power, old prejudices have been uprooted, and old en-
mities wiped out.

The Naval Paymaster Board adjourned Wednesday
without examining any candidates in addition to those
previously reported, except B. S. Randolph, whose
name should be included in the list of those passing.

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any delay or failure to receive the JOURNAL, so that we may give
the matter our immediate attention.

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THE ARIZONA OUTBREAK.

COUPLED with the murderous raids of the hostiles
in New Mexico, the outbreak of the White
Mountain Indians in Arizona indicates that we must
make up our minds to a series of campaigns against the
Apaches of the Northwest, like those which have re-
sulted in the substantial subjugation of the Sioux of
the North. We may expect that these two territories,
with perhaps portions of Utah and Colorado added, will
become a chief seat of Indian hostilities, more especial-
ly if the present anomalous relations of the Army and
the Indian Bureau should continue to divide responsi-
bility and to diminish effectiveness in reservation con-
trol.

The first feeling with regard to the events which
have taken place near Forts Apache and Thomas, is one
of gratitude that the reported massacre of Gen. Carr's
command of upwards of a hundred men, did not occur,
and that the casualties in Arizona have thus far been
limited to Capt. Hentig and a few of his company. The
many officers who were reported killed will no doubt
read with pleasure the very complimentary tributes
paid to their memory throughout the country, and they
will perhaps feel that, after all, our soldiers are really
better thought of by the people at large than the nig-
gardly action of Congress and the grumbling criticisms
of a part of the press would indicate. Gen. Carr, espe-
cially, has had very extended and well-merited en-
comiums pronounced on his soldierly career, while,
fortunately, the sincere regrets that this career had
come to a close, can be dismissed.

But the escape from a terrible disaster in Arizona
should not be followed by a reaction of security in the
public mind. All that was feared might conceivably
have happened. The account given by Gen. Carr of
the treacherous conduct of the Indian scouts is in itself
enough to cause great anxiety and alarm. These scouts
have hitherto been not only greatly trusted, but of in-
estimable value in campaigning. With that often diffi-
cult country for maneuvering, and with the rapid
movements of the hostiles, the enlisted scouts have
sometimes been essential in leading the way for the
troops on the hostile trails. If this force is to become
of doubtful allegiance, and if, instead of imposing full
trust in it, a commander is to regard it with suspicion,
the difficulties of campaigns in Arizona and New Mexi-
co will be greatly increased.

It is clear that if we are really on the brink of hos-
tilities with the great Apache race, the wisest and most
economical thing for Congress will be to add at least
five regiments of infantry and cavalry to the Army.

Looking over the whole field, it will be seen that the
troops are now no more than sufficient to perform camp
and garrison duty where they are, and to be ready to
protect the frontier settlements from Indian outbreaks.
Whenever troops are moved from a distance, as they
recently have been, to answer a special call for aid, it not
only uncovers points which ought to be protected, but it
also brings a very heavy cost of transportation for the
men and their supplies. When the call has been an-
swered, the troops must be sent back to their stations,
or equivalent charges made, so that the expense is
doubled. Very often all this labor and cost are thrown
away, because the hostiles by the time the reinforce-
ments arrive, have either gone across the border into
Mexico, or have re-appeared in a very docile way, at
their reservations, to which they are admitted forth-
with, with a certificate from the agent that they are
good Indians; and perhaps more fuss is made over
each one of the returned raiders than over ninety-nine
that went not astray.

If the Government is wise, therefore, it will start the
new series of Apache wars with a competent field force.
It is known by many Congressmen that the Army is
overburdened by the variety of its duties, in which digging
and building, for many regiments, take up the time not
devoted to marching and fighting. But the effort to
increase the numbers of the available troops is some-
times foiled by an elaborate scheme of reorganization
based on the experience of the French, the German, the
British, and other armies, who need to employ their
troops for purposes totally different from ours. If,
without endeavoring to secure any reorganization what-
ever, a combined effort should be made, in view of the
present exigencies, to add permanently five full regi-
ments to the Army, to be officered wholly by promotion
of existing officers, with, of course, the entrance of the
cadets of the Military Academy, and of meritorious
non-commissioned officers, into the 2d lieutenantcies, this
would be a very creditable object for united endeavor.
Veteran soldiers could then be ordered to the scene of
trouble in Arizona and New Mexico, and short work
made of the hostiles.

With such a policy, the fears of a massacre could be
dismissed. Instead of prolonging war through twenty
years, a very few campaigns would convince the
Apaches that their course as hostiles was run. Instead
of having thousands of horses and cattle stolen every
year, and scores, and sometimes hundreds of settlers
massacred in a twelvemonth, by murderous marauders,
these pests of the frontier could be annihilated.

THE PENINSULA CAMPAIGN.

THE memories of years are freshened in perusing the
collection of military essays which form the first vol-
ume of the published papers of the Military Historical
Society of Massachusetts.* In this book some of the
same questions are rehandled which long ago were dis-
cussed in the columns of the JOURNAL, but now, doubt-
less, are reviewed with that riper and calmer judgment
which the distance of years is apt to give. We have
found this volume of dissertations one of great interest,
characterized throughout by careful and yet vigorous
statements of fact and opinion, and free from everything
that is trivial. Dignified and candid in spirit, honest
and frank in criticism, whatever may be thought of any
particular judgment, it is, in a word, a good model of
historical discussion, all the more creditable to those
who have taken part in it from its generous concessions
to the skill and valor of our Southern friends, the
enemy. We should surmise that one key to this wor-
thy general tone is that the essayists served only as sub-
ordinate officers on the fields which they discuss, and
hence, having no individual mistakes to defend, or
claims to make, on which hinged the whole fate
of an action, are free to speak without the strong per-
sonal bias which sometimes besets the commanders of
armies, corps, or divisions.

Under the title "Gen. McClellan's Plans," John C.
Ropes, Esq., discusses the question whether McClellan
formed a correct plan of operations for the campaign of
1862, and whether the Government improperly inter-
fered with this plan. The first conclusion reached by
Mr. Ropes and the investigating committee which he
represents, is that the plan first suggested by McClellan
of operating against Richmond from Urbana, to which
point the Army was to be transported, was inadvisable.

The mistake of all the strategy of that day was the
undue importance attributed to the possession of Rich-
mond. Had this city been captured in 1862, there is no
reason for assuming that the capture would have

* The Peninsular Campaign of General McClellan in 1862.
Papers read before the Military Historical Society of Massachu-
setts in 1876, 1877, 1878, and 1880. Boston: James R.
Osgood and Company.

crushed the Rebellion. The first need was to destroy the field armies of the Confederacy; and for that purpose any movement which would have produced a battle on even terms, and in a position where success could have been followed up, or a defeat safely covered, would have been sufficient. The assumption on which the effort of the Government proceeded was that it had a larger force of men and greater resources in the field than the insurgents. Had this not been true, it would have become the duty of the insurgents to put down the Government as a factious minority. This being the assumption, the problem presented to Gen. McClellan was really less difficult than he chose to make it, because he aimed to destroy the Confederacy by the combinations of a single campaign. This would be possible in such a war as that of Prussia and Austria in 1866, but it was very improbable under the geographical conditions of our country, with the armies yet to be created and drilled into soldiers, and with the intensity of popular feeling which had arrayed the two great sections of the country against each other. Still, it was the ignorant haste of civilians which impelled Gen. McClellan to seek a comprehensive plan of strategy for doing everything at one stroke.

The movements on the Peninsula are discussed by Mr. Ropes. The opinion expressed is against the wisdom of Gen. McClellan's selection of the Peninsula as a method of approach to Richmond. It is argued that a movement directly from the north offered more military advantages, while the necessity of either uncovering Washington or else leaving a very large portion of the Army to defend it should have been additional reasons for not choosing the Peninsula route. Touching these points, it may again be said that the importance of immediately taking Richmond was unfortunately overrated by the Government; but as it insisted on that being done, Gen. McClellan's method of approach was a practicable one. Still he would have shown himself a shrewder soldier had he chosen to make his principal line of operations the northerly one, both in concession to the great panic which existed with regard to the security of Washington and to the really enormous importance (never, we think, overrated) of taking no risks regarding that security. Events showed, however, that no amount of fighting done on the overland route, accompanied by the general withdrawal of the Confederate army to its capital, could guarantee Washington against a sudden raid. Only nine months before the collapse of Lee's army, from sheer weakness, it was able to make such a raid with Early's column; while Lee's invasion of the North, which culminated at Gettysburg, was the result of unsuccessful movements on the lines of the Rappahannock and Rapidan, undertaken by Burnside and Hooker. One of the conclusions reached by Mr. Ropes is worded as follows: "Your committee regard it, then, as established beyond question that Gen. McClellan did not propose to comply with the requirements of the President; and they cannot regard the detention of Gen. McDowell's corps at Washington as an interference with any plans which Gen. McClellan had been authorized by the President to carry out."

One of the careful studies of the volume is that of the Siege of Yorktown, made by Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. C. Palfrey, late Captain of Engineers, U. S. A. Curiously enough, this paper, although by an Army officer, treats mostly of naval operations; and, in discussing the assumption that the Navy would take or silence Yorktown or Gloucester Point (an assumption which the essayist considers to show great carelessness and negligence on the part of Gen. McClellan), many of the attacks on forts, such as those on Fort Darling, Hilton Head, Fort McAllister, Fort Wagner, Fort Fisher, Forts Jackson and St. Philip, Forts Morgan, Powell and Gaines, Forts Henry and Donelson, are reviewed with the intent to show that the Navy could not have reduced Yorktown. Gen. Palfrey also, of course, sets forth clearly the actual operations at Yorktown, of which he says: "Our bloodless victory, so long in winning, brought us nothing but disadvantage. In its loss of men, time and money, it was more like a defeat." He remarks that "it is a curious speculation what the effect would have been if Gen. Johnston had determined to hold Gen. Magruder's line in force, and the experiences of Petersburg had been anticipated with no ground for flank movements or prolongations." It should be remembered, however, we think, that the comparative endurance of forts and ships was a subject much more closely studied after the spring of 1862 than before; and that the naval teachings of the war were all in the direction that even wooden ships can run by, and hence neutralize fixed forts on a navigable and unobstructed stream. Gen. Palfrey makes a sound objection to Gen. McClellan's mention of the want of topographical information as to the country, as if a

peculiar misfortune or grievance. Gen. Palfrey shows that Gen. McClellan should have himself obtained this information, since the ground was of his own choosing; and he also shows that lack of accurate maps was the common experience of the war. But we think he could have strengthened his point materially by observing that the Confederate generals alleged this same want of topographical information as a reason for their failure to wholly crush McClellan's army—and, if we remember aright, either Lee or Jefferson Davis insisted that the advantage in this particular was wholly with McClellan.

The main body of the work falls to the charge of Col. and Brevet Brig. Gen. F. W. Palfrey, U. S. V., who reviews and criticises all the battles on the Peninsula, including Malvern Hill. Gen. Palfrey commanded one of the best regiments in the Army, and during the famous change of base to the James River was in a position to see and take part in much of the fighting which accompanied the movement. In regard to Williamsburg he finds much to criticise and little to praise, except the tenacity of the troops and the brilliancy of Hancock. Gen. Palfrey considers McClellan's pursuit from Williamsburg to be feeble and disconnected, and his turning movement by West Point so ineffective as hardly to deserve mention. With incisive analysis, Gen. Palfrey finds in McClellan "a sort of incapacity of doing anything till an ideal completeness of preparation was reached." He concedes, however, that the withdrawal of McDowell from McClellan's force was "in the highest degree unwise," although he insists that McClellan still had force enough to march to Richmond.

The various battles which ensued are described with much clearness. The false position at Fair Oaks is clearly pointed out; and while Gen. Palfrey is not sure that McClellan ought to have pursued, immediately after this battle, he feels quite clear that he should have been more on the field, to take part in the action. The Seven Days' Battles, ending with Malvern Hill, are described in detail, and with much vigor. If we do not follow them minutely, it is solely because we have already exhausted the space we have at command. The author regards McClellan as a failure. His conclusions are these:

If the grave and taciturn Thomas had been beaten by Hood at Nashville, our feelings toward him would have been much kinder than they are toward McClellan after all his talk about his perfect readiness to take Richmond, of dying with his army, etc., and his inadequate performance of his part even in a defensive battle, and his almost invariable absence from the battle-field.

And yet we ought not to regard McClellan with anger or with contempt. Sorrow is the true feeling. He was in many respects a useful officer. Under him the "uprising of a great people" became a powerful military engine. His forces were never routed or decisively beaten by the enemy. They never came in contact with the enemy without inflicting a heavy loss upon him. He never knocked his head against a wall, as Burnside did at Fredericksburg; he never drew back his hand when victory was within his grasp, as Hooker did at Chancellorsville; he never split blood vainly by a parallel attack upon gallantly-defended field-works, as Grant did at Cold Harbor. He took good care of his army. He was so much afraid of hurting them that he did not hurt his opponents as much as he might. His general management of the move from the lines before Richmond to the James was wise and successful, though, if he had been a fighter instead of a planner only, and had been oftener among his troops, the movement might have been, as it ought to have been, attended with vastly greater proportional loss to the Confederates, and perhaps have been concluded by a crushing defeat at Malvern Hill.

The last essay is that of Bvt. Brig. Gen. C. A. Whittier, late Captain 19th Infantry, U. S. A., who comments on the campaign as a whole. As Gen. Palfrey and the preceding writers are severe, though plainly sincere, in their hostility to McClellan, so Gen. Whittier ardently defends him. He shows that those military ideas of McClellan which were most derided at first by an administration and a nation alike ignorant of war, were at length adopted even in the efforts to capture Richmond, and carried those efforts to success. Amongst these ideas were the value of field entrenchments, the necessity for constantly reinforcing the Army at the front, in order to make good its losses, and the safety of Washington without an army of occupation. He also calls attention to the excellence of McClellan's opponents. "The Army of Northern Virginia," he says, "will deservedly rank as the best army which has existed on this continent."

The splendid services of McClellan in organizing the Army are dwelt upon by Gen. Whittier, and the interference of the Washington authorities with his plans is severely condemned. It is insisted that McDowell was his only subordinate fitted for a corps commander—Keyes and Heintzelman being soon retired, as incompetent, from field command; and Sumner, "the best of soldiers but a poor general;" while Banks is regarded as excelling in incapacity and worthless as any officer intrusted with so important a command. Gen. J. S. Wadsworth, a volunteer soldier of heroic type, was put in command of Washington instead of a trained regular

soldier of experience. As to the Peninsula Campaign, Gen. Whittier argues that it was not McClellan's at all, save in planning—and as carried out it was the plan of Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Stanton, and the Committee on the Conduct of the War. The vindication of McClellan's plan is regarded as furnished by Grant's campaign; and with the words of McClellan to Halleck, in 1863, Gen. Whittier crowns his argument: "Here is the true defence of Washington; it is here, on the banks of the James that the fate of the Union should be decided."

THE Court-martial of which Capt. Wint was president would appear to have been a jury of experts in the mysteries of cards, to judge from the confidence with which they grappled with the problem presented to them in the specification under the charge against Lieut. Hay, 23d Infantry, of which he was honorably acquitted.

In publishing the proceedings of this court we are reminded of the story told of an hostler who, when he went to confession, was asked by the good priest whether he had ever been guilty of one of the tricks of his trade, which was explained to him. He never had, up to that time, but when he came again his confession covered the particular offence specified. "I should never have thought of the 'trick,'" he explained to his father confessor, "if you hadn't described it to me."

Are not the proceedings of this Court-martial open to the same objection as the admonition of the priest? The story of how "a pot or pool of \$102" was supposed to have been won by giving "Capt. Stillé an inferior hand, to Dr. Rowan four kings, to Lieut. Claggett four queens, to Lieut. O'Connor four jacks," and to the dealer "a straight or sequence flush," may only serve to prompt the actual commission of the offence on the part of some one who has gravitated "in the direction of a lower and lower range of feeling," as described by Gen. Pope.

Perhaps it would be well for some missionary society to print Gen. Pope's court-martial order as a tract, and send it to Hot Springs, Ark., which is afflicted with an epidemic of poker. A correspondent says "it is played in the hotel parlors, bedrooms, and offices, in fact almost everywhere. Day and night parties may be seen. Doctors and lawyers play in their back offices; all classes are at it, from the nabob to the waiter of the dining room. Boys are often seen at a quiet game of 'draw.' In short, it is an epidemic. As to the gambling houses, they are open day and night, Sundays included. All banking games are in full blast, from 'faro' to 'chuck-a-luck.' Twelve tables are run in one house, and it is difficult for a player to succeed in placing his money on a card or figure, so great is the crowd around the tables. 'Faro,' 'hazard,' and 'roulette' are the most popular games."

REFERRING to the Arizona outbreak, the N. Y. *Tribune* says: "It will be said, with much truth, that Congress is responsible for the inadequacy of the Army to keep the Indians in subjection over our vast Western territory. A blind prejudice against United States troops, a contemptible fear of the influence of the Army, a stupid stinginess at the very point where, more than anywhere else, stinginess causes enormous waste, and the disgraceful demagogism of persons who have tried to gain place for themselves by crying out against 'a standing Army' have cost the country many valuable lives and much shame. These things caused the massacre of General Custer and his men, and will continue to cause the slaughter of brave men and the waste of millions in Indian wars which might easily be prevented by the employment of a more nearly adequate force. The blood of the men who have been massacred in Arizona clings to the skirts of those who have refused to make the Army more efficient. At the same time, the responsibility of other branches of the Government for the long years of misconduct and misjudgment by which Indian wars have been produced or multiplied is not diminished."

The New York *Herald* says, with equal truth and force: "The terrible disaster reported from Arizona is the severest criticism possible upon the attempts of a number of newspapers and economy demagogues to destroy the little Army we possess. That the forces in the Indian country have for years been insufficient to properly protect our frontier settlements is notorious. That we should permit any number of millions of dollars to stand in the way of the permanent and effectual prevention of such massacres as that on the Big Horn and that which is just now reported from the Apache country, is a disgrace to the republic. These tragedies have not resulted from incompetence or cowardice among the officers or men, but because they have been set tasks to which mortal men are not equal. No mat-

ter what it costs we are bound in honor to afford more thorough protection to our frontier settlers than they have been accustomed to receive, and above all are we again warned to no longer permit our handful of gallant soldiers to be overmatched and, slaughtered by savages."

REFERRING to the rumor that a new daily paper is to be started in Washington shortly, the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* says: "There is still room enough in the Journalistic Potter's Field at Washington for another little newspaper, close up to the back fence, where the tangled jimson weeds mingle with the tall spear grass and the tumble bug gambols all day." So long as readers continue to look to the New York, Chicago, Cincinnati and other papers for information of what is going on at the Capital, it will not be easy to persuade them that there is any advantage in being at the Washington end of the telegraph, and the advantages of publishing a paper in a great city are too obvious for comment. It is strange that the great rivers will run by the large towns, and that the great newspapers are the product of great capitals; but such is the fact, nevertheless.

WE are indebted to the Secretary of the Association of Graduates of the Military Academy, Lieut. Chas. Braden, U. S. Army, for a copy of the report of the twelfth annual reunion, held at West Point, June 9, 1881. It is a volume of 175 pages, and contains, in addition to the annual proceedings, a necrology of graduates, the constitution and by-laws of the association, a register of graduates corrected to Aug. 1, 1881, and tables showing their distribution in the Army and the number of graduates in each class, living, dead, killed in battle, unknown, and in the service. Of 2,931 graduates since 1801, there are living 1,494, or fifty-one per cent. Of the 1,128 deceased graduates, 208 were killed in battle or died of wounds received in battle. Of the living graduates, 1,041 or seventy per cent. are in the Army. The history of 106 graduates is unknown. Of the 919 graduates on the active list of the Army, 228 are in staff departments, 232 in the cavalry, 185 in the artillery, and 274 in the infantry. The cavalry regiments have each an average of 23 graduates, the artillery an average of 37, and the infantry an average of 11 each. The 2d Artillery has the largest number of graduates, 41; the 2d, 23d, and 24th Infantry each have seven, and the 25th five. There are 28 in the 5th Cavalry, 14 in the 9th, and 13 in the 10th Cavalry. Appended to the volume we find the interesting personal reminiscences of the U. S. Military Academy, read to the U. S. Military Service Institute, March 28, 1878, by the late Prof. Albert E. Church. A similar historical contribution is contained in the opening address of Judge John K. Findlay, class of 1824.

GENERAL CARRINGTON has in press an Atlas of the Revolutionary Battle-fields, embracing the 41 maps published in his standard volume, "Battles of the American Revolution," and one page of explanatory notes with each map. A foot-note gives paragraph and page to which the battle is referred to in each of the School Histories in use in the United States. This condensation of his large work places the maps within the reach of non-commissioned officers of the Army, and is adapted to common schools, as well as military schools. Five steel engravings of Washington, from standard authority, form the frontispiece page. The price is to be only one dollar.

THE NAVAL Court-martial of Inquiry, the composition of which was given in last week's JOURNAL, appointed to investigate the circumstances attending the torpedo explosion at Newport, R. I., by which Lieutenant-Commander Edes and Lieut. Spaulding, U. S. N., lost their lives, fully recounted in last week's JOURNAL, held its sessions at Newport this week, examined several officers, but nothing in addition to what is already known was elicited. The general impression seems to be that the verdict of the court will fully exonerate the living from any suspicion of blame.

ALASKA appears to be given over to the Navy, and we publish, under our Naval heading this week, two reports from this amphibious territory, one from Commander Glass of the *Wachusett*, and the other from Commander Lull, of the *Jamestown*. Our naval officers at Sitka are conducting themselves with good judgment in the anomalous position in which they are placed.

THE recruiting rendezvous at Charleston, S. C., has been discontinued, and 1st Lieut. C. A. Earnest, 8th Infantry, the recruiting officer in charge, transfers his rendezvous to Providence, R. I.

PASSED ASSISTANT ENGINEERS Wm. L. Bailie, Richard Inch and Wm. S. Moore, who were detailed by the Navy Department to assist Mr. Jennings of Baltimore in arranging the cooling refrigerator at the White House after the President was shot, made an experiment of this apparatus on Wednesday evening last, which terminated satisfactorily to the three engineers and the White House attachés who were present. The temperature of the President's room, with the windows closed, was brought down to 60 deg., making it entirely too cool for comfort. A good many people suppose that the air thus forced from a large ice-box would necessarily be damp and unhealthy, but the engineers say this is not the case, as the air in the room appeared to them perfectly dry. It will be remembered that the first apparatus used did not work satisfactorily, and subsequently another was placed in position, which is the one experimented with Wednesday evening. Two of the engineers showed a representative of the JOURNAL the workings of this apparatus on Thursday, after the experiments had been made. The ice-box, which contains and consumes about four tons of ice every twenty-four hours, is placed at the west end of the bottom corridor of the building. About ten feet from this ice-box Jennings's portion of the machinery is situated, and is connected with the ice-box by two large tin pipes, one entering it at the top and the other coming from it at the bottom; this is the part which condense and purifies the air before it is forced through the flue into the President's chamber. The boiler, which is a four-horse power steam-launch boiler taken from the Washington Navy Yard, is also placed in the same corridor. The pipes and other material used in the arrangement of the apparatus belong also to the Washington Navy Yard. These three engineers are now busily engaged making drawings and preparing their data for a report to the Engineer-in-Chief.

DURING the past week the President has been transferred to Long Branch. The sea air is undoubtedly more beneficial than that of the Potomac. Under instructions from Washington, General Hancock despatched to Long Branch early on Tuesday morning, Sept. 6, a company of artillery under command of Captain Ingalls, 1st Artillery, to keep guard over the President's cottage. On Monday evening, Sept. 5, Gen. Hancock sent the following telegram in advance of the troops:

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, Sept. 5, 1881.

Hon. Wayne Mac Veagh, Attorney General, Ellerton, N. J.:

Assistant Inspector General Major Richard Arnold leaves here this evening to report to you at Long Branch in connection with encampment of the troops ordered there. He will be available in matters of the encampment of the troops, and will present to you their commander, Captain James M. Ingalls, 1st Artillery, of which regiment the troops are composed. He should remain there sufficiently long to see that everything is provided for the service of the troops in their encampment which you may deem necessary for the occasion.

W. S. HANCOCK, Major General.

The company is now quietly located near the cottage of the President, and in the unprecedentedly hot weather of this week have decidedly approved of their new quarters.

THE revised edition of the Army Regulations, which was submitted to the Public Printer some time since, and which it was hoped would have been delivered long ere this, is still in the hands of the printer, and it is doubtful if it will reach the Department before the latter part of this month. The Adjutant-General addressed a communication to the Printer asking when he could expect the volume, and was informed in reply that the paper which he wished to use for that purpose has given out, and it would be some days before he would receive the proper kind.

GENERAL Order No. 44 sets forth that the Ordnance Department shall have prepared yearly a marksman's rifle, to be submitted to the General of the Army for presentation to the winner of the prize from the team of twelve select shots of the Army. This rifle was received by Gen. Benét, of the Ordnance Department, on Thursday last from Springfield. It was constructed under the supervision of Col. Benton a short while previous to his death, and proves to be a most complete and handsome rifle.

THE four batteries of artillery sent recently to Washington Barracks for temporary service, were returned to Fort Monroe, Va., in the early part of the week.

BRIG. GEN. STEPHEN V. BENET, Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., returned on Wednesday last from the White Mountains, where he has been for several weeks.

CAPT. HENTIG's death promotes 1st Lieut. Charles G. Gordon to be captain, and 2d Lieut. Edward E. Dravo to be first lieutenant. The list of additional second lieutenants of cavalry is exhausted. There still remains one additional second lieutenant of infantry, two of Artillery and one of engineers.

THE following Army and Navy officers registered at the Ebbitt House, Washington, during the week ending, Thursday, September 8th: Army—Lieut. L. A. Chamberlin, 1st Artillery; Assistant Surgeon E. A. Koerber, Medical Department; Capt. E. S. Meyer, retired. Navy—Passed Assistant Engineer G. B. Ransom, Lieut. H. W. Schafer, Assistant Paymaster J. R. Martin, Passed Assistant Engineer W. B. Bayley, Capt. P. C. Johnson, Lieut. Commander R. P. Leary, Passed Assistant Paymaster Stephen Rand, Jr., Commander C. McGregor, Paymaster Arthur Burtis, Comd. G. W. Wood, Cadet Engineer Clarence C. Willis, Cadet Midshipmen F. H. Stahl and E. W. Dalrymple, Passed Assistant Engineer C. W. Rae, Passed Assistant Surgeon J. H. Hall.

A DESPATCH of Sept. 7, from Worcester, Mass., says: Gen. Wm. T. Sherman arrived here from New London, Conn., a 7 o'clock this morning, and went directly to the residence of Senator George F. Hoar, without escort. Later, a parade was formed, with the Worcester City Guards, Capt. Shumway; Light Infantry, Capt. Lincoln; Worcester Continentals, Col. W. S. B. Hopkins; with Post No. 10, G. A. R., as a guard of honor, and proceeded to Senator Hoar's, where Gen. Sherman, Gov. Long, and staff were received and escorted through the principal streets to the New England Fair Grounds, where he was received by the New England Agricultural Society, by whose invitation he visits the city. On the way the General dismounted to walk through the ranks of school children who were assembled on Court Hill. As he passed they appropriately sang "Marching Through Georgia," and presented him with bouquets. While passing Plymouth Church the chimes played the same air, and at another point Battery B fired a salute of fifteen guns. At the fair grounds Gen. Sherman was received by the officers of the society, and was then presented to Gov. Long as the guest of the Commonwealth, as well as the New England Society and the city of Worcester. Gov. Long, in a few brief and well-chosen remarks, presented him to the people, who were massed around the judges' stand in enormous numbers. This afternoon, at two o'clock, Gen. Sherman was entertained by the city government of Worcester. Later he visited Grand Army Hall as the guest of Post No. 10, also the Commonwealth Club. A dispatch of Aug. 8, says: Gen. Sherman and the Reception Committee reached Shrewsbury, this morning, by the General's desire, to see the grave of Gen. Artemas Ward, who was commander of the Continental Army before General Washington took it in hand. The schools were closed, and the party were met by a procession of the Grand Army Post, the town authorities and citizens. At the grave speeches appropriate to the occasion and eulogistic of Gen. Ward were made by Senator Hoar, Gen. Sherman and Oliver R. Wyman, a selectman of the town.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR WILLIAM L. HANBROOM, on the retired list of the Navy, with the rank of Captain, died at his home in Malden, Mass., last Saturday, Sept. 3, at the age of sixty-nine years. He was born at Elliott, Me. At the age of fourteen he entered his father's shipyard at that place, subsequently succeeded to the business himself, and built a number of merchant vessels, one of the best known being the *Elizabeth Hamilton*. He was one of the "forty-niners" who sailed around Cape Horn to California. In 1853 he was appointed Naval Constructor in the U. S. Navy, and assigned to the yard at Portsmouth, N. H. After remaining there some time he was assigned to the Charlestown Station. He went from thence to Philadelphia, but soon resigned, and made an extended tour through Europe. On his return he was reinstated as Naval Constructor, and assigned to the station at Mare Island, California. He stayed there about two years, and went to the Boston Station in 1872. He was in Boston two years, and on the retirement of Naval Constructor Delano he was ordered to New York to that station. After one year's service in New York he was retired, Aug. 3, 1874, in accordance with the law requiring the retirement of all officers at the age of sixty-two. He stood very high in his profession, and during the recent war, while he was at the Charlestown yard, he had six thousand men at work under him, and frequently had twelve vessels in different stages of construction. While in Boston he constructed the famous double-turreted, ironclad monitor *Monadnock*. The Franklin was entirely reconstructed at the Portsmouth yard in accordance with his designs. The *Vandalia* was designed by him, and he was also concerned in the construction of many other vessels. He was twice married, his second wife surviving him. The funeral took place September 6, and was largely attended.

COL. DE LANCEY FLOYD-JONES has been in New York this week, en route to Europe, where he intends to remain a year.

THE account of the occupation of Richmond by the 25th Corps, which Godfrey Weitzel, Major, Corps of Engineers, and Brevet Major-Gen., U. S. A., recently contributed to the *Philadelphia Times*, is certainly one of the most interesting of the series published by the *Times*. Every one who knows the portly, handsome, and at the same time venerable-looking Major Hutchings, of Boston, will appreciate this story which Gen. Weitzel tells of his entry to the Confederate capital: "When the mob saw my staff and me they rushed around us, hugged and kissed our legs and horses, shouting hallelujah and glory. This continued until we arrived at Capitol Square. I escaped considerable of this disagreeable infliction by an amusing circumstance. Major W. V. Hutchings, of Roxbury, Mass., rode by my side. He was dressed in full uniform except epaulettes, and had the regulation equipments, etc., on his horse. He had quite a venerable and very handsome appearance. I was in undress uniform. The mob naturally supposed Hutchings to be the General, and he received the bulk of the caresses and attentions."

CAPT. HENTIG, 6th Cav., who was killed in the Arizona fight, was a native of Michigan, and received an appointment from that State as 2d Lieut. of the 6th U. S. Cav. on the 12th of June, 1867. On the 23d of December, 1868, he was promoted to be 1st Lieut., and on the 15th of November, 1876, to be Captain. During his service of fourteen years he has seen a full share of active service, and has been for some years past stationed in Arizona. He leaves a wife and several children. Capt. Hentig was by orders from Regimental Headquarters, dated Fort Lowell, A. T., Sept. 1, 1881, detailed as recruiting officer from Oct. 1, 1881, to Oct. 1, 1883, and was ordered to report to Superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service at Jefferson Barracks by Oct. 1.

The examinations for admission of cadets to the United States Military Academy at West Point, usually held in September, were this year finished on Aug. 31, and the result was announced to the corps the same night. Thirty candidates reported for the examination. Only sixteen, however, passed. The names of the successful candidates and the place from which they were appointed are as follows: James Watson Benton, at large; William Edward Craigbill (son of Col. Wm. P. Craigbill, of Baltimore), at large; William Ames Holbrook, Wisconsin; Lewis Cass Hunt, Jr., at large; Henry Clay Keen, Jr., Mass.; Amos William Kimball, at large; Edward Mann Lewis, Indiana; William Perkins Maury, Tennessee; Walter Edgar Maynard, Ohio; Walter Beauregard Mercier, Louisiana; Robert Eames Lee Michie, Virginia; Albert James Myer, at large; Charles Edward Peele, Pennsylvania; James Black Pollock, Illinois; Lewis Trier, Maryland; Martin Beasley, Colorado.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Broad Arrow* writes that the Chinese Government are providing extensive dock accommodation at Tientsin, and establishing an important arsenal. A year or so ago a dry dock was reconstructed; now two other docks are in course of construction for the reception, whenever necessary, of any of the fleet of gunboats which the empire has recently acquired; shell, cartridges, torpedoes, and all the necessities of modern warfare are manufactured in the arsenal. These are said to be of fine quality, and the powder that is also manufactured is stated to be equal in effectiveness to any that can be imported from Europe. The correspondent adds: "At the arsenal there are three foreign officers of distinction in their respective callings. There are Captains Carvain and Mignard, both possessed of special training, and the latter skilled as a naval engineer and artillery; and there is Major Mannix, an officer of the United States Navy, who is an expert in all matters connected with fulminates, explosives, torpedoes, and works of that kind. There is now lying at Tientsin a fine new sloop of war, recently constructed at Foochow, intended for service as a training ship. She is described as being of rare strength and speed, and fit to bear comparison with the best vessels of her class in the English or French navies."

THE *Pioneer Press* of Aug. 30 says: Capt. Jas. N. Wheelan, 2d Cav., has returned from Minnetonka and taken up his old quarters in the Metropolitan.

TUESDAY, Sept. 6, was the one hundred and twenty-fourth anniversary of the birth of Lafayette, who was born in Auvergne, France, Sept. 6, 1757.

COMMENTING on the approaching centennial celebration at Yorktown, an English journal expresses the opinion that there is no reason why an invitation should not be extended to England and the descendants of Lord Cornwallis to take part in the fête. Would not this be something like a divorced man's inviting his first wife to the anniversary of his second wedding?

The work of improving the channel of the Delaware River by dredging it between Bordentown and Trenton was commenced September 2 under the direction of Col. William Ludlow, of the Engineer Corps. This is the third time the Government has made an attempt to improve the channel in this section so that it might be navigable for steamboats, which now experience great difficulty from sandbars.

The official report of Col. Valdes, who surprised the Indian village of Pitas Blancas, inhabited by Comanches, Lipans and Gilaños, says that in the encounter with the Indians one of the latter was killed, four men and three women were taken prisoners, and sixty-two animals, sixty-two guns, etc., were captured.

COL. JAS. STARR, a lawyer of Philadelphia, and a graduate of Harvard, died September 2, aged forty-five years. During the civil war he served on the staff of Gen. Meade and was commended for "efficient and gallant services" at Gettysburg. The Philadelphia Commandery of the Loyal Legion attended the funeral of Col. Starr, who was a member of the Order. It took place September 5.

THE *San Francisco Report* says: Ensign Corbin, U. S. N., attached to the receiving ship *Independence*, arrived during the week. . . . Lieut. P. G. Wood, 12th Infantry, U. S. A., and Mrs. Wood, are spending several weeks in the city. . . . Commander and Mrs. Boyd and Miss Minnie Boyd were down from the Navy-yard on Tuesday and Wednesday. . . . Mrs. Capt. Thomas McGregor, of the 1st Cavalry, from Walla Walla, is visiting friends and relatives in Alameda. . . . Capt. G. C. Smith, A. Q. M., at Tucson, A. T., is in the city as a witness before the Military Court now in session at the Presidio. . . . Capt. C. A. Dempsey, 2d Infantry, U. S. A., left here on Saturday last for Washington, D. C., in charge of disabled soldiers for the Soldiers' Home. . . . Lieut. W. W. Wotherspoon, 12th Infantry, U. S. A., who came up from Arizona to assist at Lieut. Wilson's marriage, left for his station yesterday. . . . Capt. Van Reed, 5th Artillery, whose station is Fort Barrancas, Fla., called at Military Headquarters at the Presidio yesterday. Capt. Van Reed is visiting his parents, who reside in this State. . . . Capt. W. F. Spurgin,

21st Infantry, U. S. A., with his family, passed through the city on Wednesday, on his way to West Point, where he has been assigned to duty as commissary of subsistence. . . . A picnic made up of officers from the Navy-yard, the *Independence* and Adams, spent Wednesday afternoon in one of the most beautiful spots of Contra Costa county. The afternoon was passed in such amusements as the time and place afforded, and refreshments served at proper times. . . . Dr. James W. Keeney, son of Col. Keeney, surgeon, U. S. A., and himself late acting assistant surgeon, on duty in this city, last week performed successfully a most difficult operation in setting the fractured limb of a man injured in an elevator accident on Market street. Dr. Keeney's success in his medical practice and his popularity in and out of the Army is worthy of his distinguished sire. . . . Senator John F. Miller paid a visit to the Mare Island Navy-yard on Tuesday, Aug. 23, and was received by Commodore Phelps and staff. He was saluted with seventeen guns and passed a pleasant four hours in visiting the different offices, work-shops, stone-docks and points of interest. The Russian Consul General was to have paid a visit to the yard on the 24th inst., but postponed it until some later date. . . . Maj.-Gen. and Mrs. McDowell returned on Thursday from a three weeks' trip to Cloud River and Fort Klamath. After leaving the railroad the journey was made by private conveyance, the party camping out at the end of each day. Lieut. Harry Anderson, 4th Artillery, and Surgeon Baily, who accompanied the general, did not go further than Linkville, Oregon, the former having severely sprained his ankle, which incapacitated him from proceeding on the journey. Excepting great anxiety in regard to the President the trip was a most enjoyable and beneficial one. General and Mrs. McDowell returned in excellent health.

THE *Cheyenne Weekly Leader* of September 1 says: Brig.-Gen. Marcy, U. S. A., passed through Cheyenne last Sunday, en route for Northern Wyoming on a hunting expedition. . . . A detachment of twenty men, detailed from the battalion of the 6th Infantry, went west yesterday afternoon on No. 3, en route to Park City, Utah, as a guard for supplies there. The detachment was under the command of Lieut. Wetherill. . . . Col. Thomas Wilson, U. S. A., the genial and efficient chief commissary of the Department of the Platte, has just completed a tour of inspection of the several military stations under his supervision. He reached Cheyenne from Fort Laramie last Sunday, and will return to department headquarters to-day. . . . There was sent out from this city yesterday a train made up of ten cars of Government mules, five cars of wagons, two cars of forage, one car of baggage and a passenger coach. The train was accompanied by twenty-nine teamsters and the wagon master, all bound for Park City, Utah, to transport supplies from that point to the new Fort Thornburgh. . . . The remainder of the 6th Infantry, between Camp Carlin and Fort Russell, will take the cars for the west to-day, on their way to Fort Thornburgh. . . . Lieut. Read and wife, who have been spending a few days at Camp Carlin and Fort Russell, continued their journey to West Montana, yesterday afternoon.

A BLOOMINGTON, Ill., despatch, of Sept. 7, says: "Gen. Grant arrived at the camp grounds this afternoon. He was welcomed at the depot by a very large crowd. The veterans and other military organizations have dropped into the routine of camp life. To-morrow there will be a grand parade and review by Gens. Grant, Raum, Palmer, and others. At night the bombardment of Fort Donelson will be a feature of the military exercises." The next day, Sept. 8, after the grand review, the soldiers took the horses from Gen. Grant's carriage, and drew it to camp headquarters.

The following Army officers were registered at the A. G. office, Washington, D. C., during the week ending Sept. 8, 1881: 2d Lieutenant Stephen C. Mills, 12th Inf., on leave; 1st Lieut. Cyrus M. De Lany, 15th Inf., on sick leave; 1st Lieut. and Adj. Louis Wilhelm, 1st Inf., absent by S. O. from Fort Davis, Texas; Capt. Edward S. Meyer, retired. The above-named officers are stopping at the Ebbitt House 2d Lieut. Henry C. Hodges, 2d Inf., on leave, at No. 2015 I street; Capt. Chas. H. Hoyt, A. Q. M., under orders, at the Rigg's House; Major Peter C. Hains, Eng. Corps, at 2115 Pennsylvania avenue, on Light-House Board duty.

CAPT. JOHN E. GREER is temporarily in charge of the Springfield Armory, and the work goes on as usual. Col. Benton's office is draped, crape is twined around the door and stands of small arms are placed at the sides of his old desk.

GEN. GIBBON, Col. Edward Moale, Lieut. Jacobs and John Gibbon, Jr., returned to the city yesterday, and will remain a few days at the Cosmopolitan previous to making a visit to Forts Shaw and Benton. The General and his party had pleasant weather on their trip on the West Side, and they were successful in procuring such vouchers as will be necessary in the final adjustment of the payments due on account of the Big Hole Battle.—*Vancouver Independent*, Sept. 1.

THE Charleston, S. C., *Herald* says, Sept. 6, of Bvt. Major C. A. Earnest, 1st Lieut. 8th Inf.: "This gentleman, who has filled the position of U. S. Recruiting Officer in this city for some time past, will leave Charleston for Providence, R. I., on Saturday next. Major Earnest is a genial, courteous gentleman, and has secured for himself many friends while here. He carries with him our best wishes, and we trust his passage North may be safe and pleasant."

THE *Washington Star* says: "There is still much conjecture as to whether Capt. Howgate has left the country or not. One report is that he is on his way to the Sandwich Islands. It has transpired that Capt. Howgate, on the morning of his departure, Tuesday week, appeared to be

quite nervous and impatient to get off and anxiously looked for a carriage; that he went to the Baltimore and Potomac depot in company with Hon. Jere Wilson (of his counsel), being assisted by that gentleman to the cars, which moved off just as he stepped aboard. This having been reported to the Government officers, as also the fact that he had transferred his property to protect his sureties, the attachment case was hurriedly prepared and entered and the attachment made by 6 o'clock the same day, and the deed to secure the sureties was not put on record until the following day at 10 o'clock." The *Philadelphia Times* says: "He has also taken his mistress, Nellie Burrill, the story of whose liaison with Howgate first appeared in these despatches and furnished the clue to the Government officers. Fortunately for his wife the latter was left behind by the scoundrel, and this wife is now left, with a grown daughter, entirely penniless. It appears that this plan of escape has been premeditated. The wife had some property of her own, but the licentious husband got possession of it in some way, disposed of it and kept the money. A part of this was in furniture. He took the elegant furniture out of the Thirteenth street establishment and disposed of it, moving his mistress to a more secluded spot. He then took his wife's furniture and placed it in the deserted house and collected all his rents in advance, and otherwise raised money by converting his securities. His counsel made a vigorous fight to get his bail fixed at as low a figure as possible. His bold move of coming back at the first moment after his arrest in Detroit is supposed to have been a part of the bluff game he was playing to get away with what property he had in Washington. He evidently thought he could get away from Washington, where he had so many personal friends, on his own personal recognizance, but Capt. Howgate overreached himself, and the gratings of a prison rose before his vision before he had been here twenty-four hours. It is thought by those who know him that he was planning for flight with his mistress to the Sandwich Islands, as they had long ago laid an immigration scheme of that kind. When the appraisers went over his houses it is reported that some very rich discoveries were made."

COL. J. P. MARTIN, adjutant general of the Department of the Platte, has arrived at headquarters from Washington and will soon assume his duties. He has been stationed for a long time at the capital and has also seen extended service in Arizona. The colonel has a reputation as a brilliant officer, and was one of the youngest as well as one of the most popular in his corps. Col. Martin's family came with him. They have not yet selected their residence. The *Herald* welcomes the adjutant general and his household to Omaha. . . . Gen. Williams left for Chicago yesterday afternoon to prepare for removing his family thither before he reports for duty in October. The general leaves Omaha, it is believed, with regret, a feeling that is reciprocal on the part of our citizens. . . . Gen. Sheridan has sent regrets to Gen. Manderson not being able to attend the veterans' reunion at Lincoln. He and his party with two special cars—returning from the Yellowstone region—left the Union Pacific at Cheyenne on Sunday and went down to Denver, intending to go east via Kansas City. The general's family are in Colorado. . . . Dr. Jno. E. Summers, medical director of the Department of the Platte, starts to-day for a trip of inspection of the department. His son, Dr. Jno. Summers, Jr., will accompany his father on the trip, for the benefit of health and a good preparation for pursuing his studies in New York this winter. The *Herald* wishes them every pleasure on the trip. . . . Dr. Forwood, who has been with "Little Phil's" party in the Yellowstone returned last evening. . . . Lieut. Foote and Lieut. Palmer, of Fort Omaha, left for the east last evening, the former going to New York, and the latter to Chicago.—*Omaha Herald*, Sept. 6.

A DESPATCH from New Orleans, of Sept. 7, says: "The trial of Lieut. H. O. Flipper (colored), of the 10th United States Cavalry, will begin on the 15th inst. at Fort Davis. He is charged with embezzling about \$1,700 of Government funds. The following court has been appointed: Col. Galusha Pennypacker, 16th Infantry; Lieut.-Col. J. F. Wade, 10th Cavalry; Surgeon W. E. Waters, Medical Department; Capt. Fergus Walker, 1st Infantry; Capt. R. G. Heiner, 1st Infantry; Capt. L. O. Parker, 1st Infantry; 1st Lieut. W. V. Richards, Regimental Quartermaster, 16th Infantry. Capt. J. W. Clous, 24th Infantry, has been appointed Judge-Advocate of the court."

GEN. GRANT was present at the annual reunion of the 127th Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in Chicago on Tuesday, and was called upon for a speech. He responded as follows: "It was expressly understood when I accepted the invitation to your banquet that I was not to make a speech. I am glad to be with you, but I haven't anything new to say that could be of interest to you. Your chaplain has complimented me in very flattering terms, from which I infer that he has not read the many histories and reviews of the late great struggle which have been thrust upon my attention. It is now claimed by these varacious historians that I was not present during many of the great battles where formerly it had been supposed that I was in command. But you were in some of those battles yourselves, and know how truthful these historians are. It makes little difference now what may be written about the battles of the rebellion; the country has been saved by the patriotism and valor of the Union soldiery, and we are enjoying the full blessings of a united people. In the light of the present there is no reason to anticipate that the bugle call to action will ever be sounded in our day, but, if it should be, I know that the boys who rallied around our standard in those days will be ready to rally once again, as they did in 1861 and 1865."

THE ARIZONA OUTBREAK.

A NEW Indian peril has been added to those already existing in the Southwest, by the revolt of the White Mountain Apaches. When the news first came, it was believed that Companies D and E, 6th Cavalry, with their officers, had been massacred, and that Gen. Carr had also perished, but these exaggerated tidings were soon corrected by the despatches which follow:

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 2, 1881.

Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

Following, dated Sept. 1, received from Commanding General, Department of Arizona:

Have rumors, more or less authentic, that Carr had fight on 30th at Cibien Creek crossing, Verle trail; and no information has been received from him since. Courier due at Apache on 30th has not reported. Indians from reservation report at Thomas that troops have been whipped. They say a lieutenant and several soldiers killed, and report Fort Apache taken, but which is not credited; but the situation is serious.

Indian Inspector Gardner reports agency seriously endangered by hostiles, and calls for troops. Biddle is moving from Thomas toward Apache, expecting to be at the Tanks, twenty-seven miles from Thomas, to-day. I will get other troops to San Carlos as soon as possible. Troops from Grant, Bowie, and Huachuca are marching to Thomas. McLellan's company will go to old Fort Grant to protect San Pedro Valley. Chaffee is ordered to San Carlos; Price, with two cavalry companies now in Chino Valley, to the Verde. Infantry at Whipple held in readiness to march to the A. and P. Railroad, to protect working parties. Stacey under orders to return from Yuma to Grant. Infantry will be concentrated at most available point in southeastern Arizona. I hope the outbreak is not universal. Haskell goes to San Carlos to secure the alliance of as many as possible, but I would thank you to hold 1st Cavalry and other troops in readiness to reinforce me if necessary, as all may be needed. The rumors are conflicting. I do not believe that Fort Apache was taken, and this report is probably confounded with Carr's fight at Cibien in attempting to arrest the medicine man.

I am holding two companies of 1st Cavalry in this Department and four companies of the 8th Infantry in readiness to go to the assistance of the troops in Arizona if that becomes necessary.

McDOWELL, Major-General.

GEN. CARR'S REPORT.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Sept. 6, 1881.

The following has been received at military headquarters.

FORT APACHE, Sept. 2, 8.30 P. M.

To Adjutant-General, Whipple Barracks, Arizona:

Pursuant to orders from commanding general, of August 30, to arrest Indian Doctor Nockay Delkiane as soon as practicable, and a formal request from the agent, dated the 14th, to arrest or kill him, or both, I first hoped to arrest him when he came to hold his dances and incantations here, but he did not keep his appointment. I then sent an Indian scout with a message that I wanted to see him. On Sunday, August 28, I received an evasive answer from him and the next day I marched with Troops D and E, 6th Cavalry, and a company of Indian scouts, the command numbering six officers seventy-nine soldiers and twenty three Indian scouts. I reached his village on 30th and arrested the Medicine Man. He professed his entire willingness to come with me, and said he would not try to escape and there would be no attempt at rescue, but as we were making camp our own scouts, and many other Indians opened fire upon us and ran off the animals already turned out to graze. The Medicine Man was killed as soon as they commenced firing, and we drove them off after a severe fight in which we lost Capt. Hentig, who was shot in the back by our Indian scouts as he turned to get his gun. Four privates were killed and one sergeant and three privates wounded, two of them mortally. After burying the dead I returned as rapidly as practicable, arriving on the 31st. Some of the Indians had preceded us and killed eight men on the road to Thomas. Next morning they made demonstrations against this post and attacked it in the afternoon, but were repulsed.

Our total loss is:

Killed.—Capt. E. C. Hentig, 6th Cavalry; seven privates Troop D, 6th Cavalry, and one private, Troop E, 6th Cavalry; two privates, Co. D, 12th Infantry.

Wounded.—First Lieut. C. G. Gordon, 6th Cavalry, in the leg; one sergeant Troop E, and one private Troop D.

Also, 15 horses and 10 mules killed, wounded, and missing. The command behaved with the utmost coolness and gallantry, and encountered danger, hardship and fatigue with the greatest cheerfulness. In spite of the sudden and most traitorous nature of the attack in the midst of the camp, officers and soldiers sprang to their arms and defeated the plan of massacre and subsequently held their post, and are ready for further service. We require fifty-nine horses and ten pack mules.

The officers here are Maj. Cochran, 12th Infantry; Capt. A. B. McGowan, commanding Co. D, 12th Infantry; 1st Lieut. C. G. Gordon, 6th Cavalry, post quartermaster, wounded; 1st Lt. W. Stanton, commanding Troop E, who moved forward with skirmishers, and most handsomely cleared the savages out of the brushy bottom close to the camp; W. H. Carter, regimental quartermaster, 6th Cavalry, and adjutant and commanding Troop D after Capt. Hentig's death; 2d Lieut. Thomas Cruse, commanding Co. A; Indian scouts, and of Howard's command Troop D, 6th Cavalry. Assistant Surgeon George McCreery, U. S. Army, who, besides skillfully performing his professional duties, used a carbine effectively. My young son, Clark M. Carr, accompanied the expedition and deserves to have his name mentioned in the despatch. There are forty-five civilians here who are assisting in the defence of the post and I am rationing such as require it. I armed four prisoners, two of whom belong to the 9th Cavalry. They fought bravely and I shall recommend that their offences be pardoned.

I received no despatches from you later than August 14, till after my return. Then came those of the 15th, which are the latest now at hand. I am confident that the Indians have been preparing for this outbreak for six months. Cooley, who is there, says so; also, Phipp, whose employee, Cullen, was killed. There have been only a few Indians around the post to-day.

CARR, Commanding.

While lamenting the death by treachery of Capt. Hentig and the men who fell with him, I am rejoiced to report that the massacre of Carr's command is not true.

McDOWELL, Major-General.

The following has also been received from General McDowell:

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5, 1881.

The outbreak in Arizona appears very general. The hostiles are reported along the Southern Pacific road from Wilna to Bowie, a distance of 100 miles. They pursued the west

bound train of the 3d inst. near Wilna for six miles and attacked Fort Bowie the same night. The railroad employees at Bowie station have been removed and will not be returned until they are armed. The railroad officials are earnestly asking for a loan of arms and ammunition with which to protect their trains and stations for a few days. This request is respectfully referred to the Secretary of War. I have a battalion of the 4th Artillery ready to despatch, and then all but three infantry companies, one at Gaston, one at Bidwell and one at McDermott and Halleck, will have gone to Arizona.

Nothing yet heard from Apache. I trust Gen. Sheridan will be able to send troops by the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad to try and open communication with Apache from the north. It is surmised by the commanding officer of Camp Thomas that the attack on that point has been repulsed, but it is not known. It was occupied by a military company, and contained a large quantity of arms, ammunition, and supplies. The troops approaching the post from Camp Thomas are greatly impeded by flooded streams and must be prepared to meet serious opposition from the Indians occupying Apache Canyon, the only approach to the post from the south. A large party of hostiles crossed the railroad yesterday between this pass and San Simon going north. This presents a very serious outbreak, and gives rise to fears that the hostiles have been successful in the attack on Apache, or expect to be.

DISPOSITION OF TROOPS AT THOMAS.

THOMAS, ARIZONA, Sept. 6, 1881.

At eight A. M. some murders were reported in Tonti Basin, Pleasant Valley, west of the reservation. A party of citizens leave Globe to assist the settlers. Col. Price, of the 6th Infantry, with two companies of cavalry, is supposed to be advancing in that direction. The distribution of troops, with officers in command in this locality, is as follows:

6th Cavalry.—Co. B, Capt. Perrine; Co. C, Capt. Craig; Co. D, Lieut. Carter; Co. F, Lieut. Overton, and Co. M, Capt. Rafferty. Co. D, Capt. McGowan, 12th Infantry, in or near Apache.

Co. A, Lieut. Glass; Co. I, Capt. Chaffee, 6th Cavalry, and Darr's scouts are at or near Carlos Agency.

Capt. McLellan, 6th Cavalry, should reach here to-day.

Co. E, Capt. Stanton, 6th Cavalry, and Co. C, Capt. Viven, 12th Infantry, are here.

Co. H, 12th Infantry, Capt. Stacey; Co. I, 8th Infantry, Capt. Smith, and Co. G, Capt. Tupper, 6th Cavalry, left Grant this morning en route for here.

Bailey's company of Indian scouts are at or near Clifton, on San Francisco River.

WHIPPLE BARRACKS, PRESCOTT, Sept. 4, 1881.

To the Adjutant-General, Division of the Pacific, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.:

The following from Biddle is forwarded for the information of the Division Commander:

Companies B and C, and Company C, scouts, left the other side of the river at 3 P. M. yesterday to go to the Paymaster Tanks, twelve miles distant. Overton left the other side of the river between 9 and 10 o'clock this morning, with troops to make a forced march to overtake Perrine when he would assume command and press on to Apache. I can't hear of any hostiles between here and Apache but Pedro's band. If these Indians are all that will be met with Overton can whip them. There are straggling Indians on the trail that would likely kill any small parties travelling over it. I ordered Overton to send no couriers or small parties back except to save the command, and I think many of the Indians in the fight have got frightened at what they did and have started for the agency, and to avoid consequences I have armed all the citizens here at the post. There are about fifty available soldiers here. I expect scouts from New Mexico here tonight on their way to be discharged. Troops arrived at the agency at six o'clock this evening and are able to take care of it. Rafferty's company will be here to-morrow. When Tupper's and McLellan's arrive I will form a battalion and proceed with them to Apache. With the force I will then have (Stacey being covered) I will be able, I think, to clean things up.

BENJAMIN, A. A. G.

AGENT TIFFANY'S REPORT.

The following has been received from Tiffany:

One of Santo's band, who has come in from Cibueno, says the White Mountain Indians tried to get some San Carlos and Chiericubos to join them. They refused and are now going to the agency. The Cibienos or White Mountain Indians, who fought Col. Carr, are very near the junction of the White and Black rivers. They sent word by this Santo Indian that they were not going out, but were going to stay where they were, and if the soldiers wanted them to try and take them. It is reported to me that some of Pedro's band of White Mountains are down on Ash Creek. If so they are probably watching the movements of troops toward Fort Apache either to carry news to the Indians there or are in ambush to make an attack in the rear. Lieut. Glass and his company of thirty-three men arrived here this evening, and I can take care of this agency with them and what more I have. We had an alarm this evening which proved a false one, but while out with an Indian scout we found San Carlos Indians coming in to defend the agency, and a whole band of Innas and Mojaves came up for the same purpose. I believe if the troops now here are allowed to stay, and I get the guns ordered to me, with ammunition, I can stand all hostiles that want to come. I say this so as not to embarrass you in moving your available troops to any point you may desire.

TIFFANY, Agent.

A despatch from Tucson, Arizona, says that the *Citizen* received, Sept. 5, from Camp Thomas a despatch saying that Lieut. Stanton, of the 6th Cavalry, with an escort of 33 men, reached there from Camp Apache last evening about 7 o'clock, with a despatch as follows:

FORT APACHE, Sept. 1.

Gen. Carr, Colonel 6th Cavalry, left here August 29, with troops D and E, 6th Cavalry, and a company of Indian scouts, 105 men and six officers, intending to arrest an Apache medicine man who had been endeavoring to get the Indians to break out. He reached Cibien Creek, 45 miles west of here, at 3 P. M. on the 30th. They found 600 Indians camped there, and arrested the medicine man without any resistance. The command then went a few miles from the main Indian village and camped, and the pack-train was unloaded, when the Indians began arriving from every point, but keeping along the range of the bluffs, some 300 yards off. Some Indian scouts having at this time left their own camp and come into camp, Captain Hentig ordered them to leave. While doing so an Indian turned and fired, killing Captain Hentig instantly. The fight then became general. The troops formed a skirmish line, driving the Indians back some distance. The herders were killed by the first volley, and the herd stampeded. The fight begun at 4 o'clock, and lasted nearly three hours, until darkness, when the Indians drew off toward their own camp. It is impossible to tell how many hostiles were killed. A council was held, and it was decided that it was impossible to hold the position against such a large force. There was but one

way out of the camp, through a bad canyon. The herd was rounded up, and it was found that D Troop had lost 33 horses, and E Troop a pack-train of 7 mules, and several others badly shot. They hastily gathered up the dead, and found seven men and an officer—Captain Hentig—killed. They buried them inside the tent of Gen. Carr, which, with everything but saddles and ammunition, was left on the field as a blind to cover their retreat. Three badly wounded soldiers were placed on horses, and at 11 o'clock the command started on its retreat for this post. One of the wounded men died at 4 o'clock next morning. The Indians did not follow, evidently thinking them at Cibien. Gen. Carr made a forced march, not stopping anywhere until he reached the post at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 31st. The troops were badly used up with hunger and fatigue.

Hostiles are swarming through the country, and came within a mile of this post this morning, burned several buildings, stampeded a large herd of cattle, and then drew off to the mountains. Couriers who started out were killed within 20 miles of here, also several more out on escort duty, also four citizens. This is reported by friendly Indians who were placed on horses to spy. The Mormon settlers north of us must be suffering heavily. We can do nothing but hold the post until reinforcements reach us. The Indians have cut the telegraph lines.

Later.—At 2 o'clock the Indians began firing into a party at the graveyard who were burying the dead, and drove them into the post, and then fired into the post from the bluffs from every side. The troops formed a skirmish line around the entire camp, keeping them out of the post. The fight lasted until dark, when the Indians drew off. Capt. Gordon, successor to Capt. Hentig, was wounded in the leg. There were no other casualties. The firing during the first hour was very heavy from the hostiles. We believe we can keep them out of the post, but no more.

Later.—Sept. 2—10 A. M.—We still hold the fort. The fight yesterday was very warm for about two hours. We have sent messages by couriers—Corp. Wagner on the night of the 12th, and Private Walsh at 4 o'clock on the 31st; also by Owens, mail carrier, at noon on the 31st.

Lat-r.—Sept. 3—6 P. M.—Nobles and Colville were driven back last night while trying to get through to Camp Thomas. Stanton's company is to try to-night.

The despatch from Fort Thomas continues: Welsh is the only one who has reached Camp Thomas. He started on his return on the morning of Sept. 1, and has not been heard from since. The following is a list of the killed and wounded:

Killed.—Capt. E. C. Hentig, 6th Cavalry. Privates—Saurdagger, Sullivan, Miller, Livingston, Bird and Friau, all of Company D, 6th Cavalry.

Wounded.—Lieut. C. G. Gordon, in leg, but not seriously; Serg. T. McDonald, Company E, 6th Cavalry, in right leg, badly.

The following has been received from the Indian Agent at the San Carlos Agency:

"To the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington:

"Reports have come in that affairs at Cibien are not so bad as reported. Captain Hentig, of the 6th Cavalry, and ten men were killed. The Indian losses were large. Col. Carr and others reported killed, false. I am co-operating with the military. I am fully prepared by my scouts and employees. The agency is in no danger. I can stand off hostiles, and will.

"TIFFANY, Agent."

"To the Adjutant General United States Army, Washington:

The following has just been received from Haskell, Aide-de-Camp:

"Lieut. Stanton is on the other side of the river, crossing with Company E, 6th Cavalry. He calls across that Captain Hentig and seven men are killed and that Lieut. Gordon was wounded in the attack upon the post. Men are cheering in the quarters. Will give you more in an hour. Lieut. Stanton and company referred to are of the command heretofore reported to have been massacred under Carr.

"McDOWELL, Major-General."

A TALK WITH NA-NA.

SOCORRO, N. M., August 14, 1881.

To the Acting Assistant Adjutant General, Fort Craig, N. M.:

Sir: I have the honor to report the following: On the 12th inst. I had an interview with Colonel Stapleton, the substance of which I sent you by telegraph. The following are his words:

Na-na on last Tuesday in the afternoon about three o'clock was at my place. He had with him thirteen Indians and one Mexican boy captive. Na-na said he had the Mexican boy with him one year in old Mexico. I asked Na-na where he came from and he replied, "I came from Chihuahua." He was sitting on his horse, and, turning half round in his saddle and waving his hand around to where two young warriors sat on their ponies, remarked, "This is all that is left of my once powerful band. Here are two of my nephews. All have been wiped out but myself and those two." I then said, "I have authority from Captain Bean to talk to you about coming back to the reservation and to live in peace." "To live in peace!" he exclaimed. "What kind of peace is it that you offer? Where in all these homes of my fathers is there one spot where the old chief can place his foot and rest from strife? No, no! No matter where I am—here, there, everywhere—they shoot at me. Where am I to go that I could live? You tell me that I am offered peace, and inside of one hour I will be shot at." I then asked Na-na, "What do you want? To come back to the reservation? Now I am authorized to talk to you." "I know it," said he; "and I know that you would not lie to Na-na." I then asked him straight up and down, "Do you want to come back to your reservation?" "Yes. Providing that we may live in peace like we did before, and that we may bring back our people who still live at the San Carlos Agency to join and live with us." I informed him that such a thing was possible, and I would make known his desires to the commander.

"Now," said I, "Na-na, when can I see you again?" "May be soon; may belong time; may be never this side of the happy hunting ground. Look! look! at Na-na, the great warrior chief of days gone by, and look at Na-na of to-day, with only two warriors of that once gallant band. But the old chief has had his revenge. Count the fingers and toes on each warrior here" (fourteen in all) "and count again and again, and then you would not have counted the number who have fallen before Na-na. I am ready to die, and when my time comes—it is near—I can feel it; but I will die with my face to my bitter foes, fighting and dying all the same."

I then said, "Na-na, where are you going now?" "No where. Everywhere. Anywhere." "We are going all around here. You may stay here as long as you wish, but do not go out to fight, Na-na." "We have killed every one we run across; thus far below, and after we leave here will kill every one we meet again. We had a fight below here three days ago, and the Apaches are good yet. If night had not come so close I would have left no living man, white or

Mexican, to tell of it. They try to wipe me out, and I wipe them out, for I must kill to live. I am now going up toward the Navajo country. I want to try and get some Navajos with me. I got too much to handle. Soldiers, miners, ranchers, everybody is against me, and I must get help or they will get me soon."

With this Na-na turned round and said to his few followers, "Come, there are bloodhounds on our track!" and they rode off in single file, Na-na in the lead. He took two mules belonging to me. He said he needed them and would either return them or better ones, and I believe he will keep his word; he always has done so with me. He had a fine telescope glass, the best I ever looked through. There were in all, Na-na, ten Mesqueros, two Navajos, and the Mexican boy captive. They were armed with the Army carbine and Winchester rifle. I never heard of or saw an Indian that would have any other gun when they could get a Winchester. I tell you, Lieutenant, them guns are "bad medicine." In less than an hour after Na-na left Lieutenant Guilfoyle, with twenty-five scouts and twenty soldiers, passed my place on the trail and had a fight about two miles from the mill.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
Wm. L. Buck, Lieutenant, 13th Infantry, in the field.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 7, 1881.

A special from Willcox says:

Lieutenant Guilfoyle, who has gone to San Carlos Agency to recruit a company of scouts, reports burying ten or twelve men east of here on his route from New Mexico. Two Indian couriers arrived from Apache at six P. M. Everything is quiet around the post, the hostiles having left its immediate vicinity. It is said the bodies of four white men were found near Black River, probably those of the McMurran party. Craig and Overton's command and Clarke's Indian scouts reached there without encountering any hostiles. Major Chaffee's company reached Cortez to-day. General Carr was scouting trails to locate the hostiles, who seem to have kept to the southwest, while citizens reported them in the rough country, probably east of Rocky canyon. Gen. O. B. Willcox passed here this morning at five o'clock for Willcox, where he will at once make arrangements for the forwarding of troops and supplies to the troops in the field.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7, 1881.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs to-day received the following joint despatch from Agent Tiffany and Lieut. Glass, dated San Carlos Agency, Sept. 5:

There is no danger of an attack on the agency. Lieutenant Glass, of the 6th Cavalry, is here with his company. I want or need no more. Things are quiet except in the northern part, near Apache. No excitement among employees. Am fully prepared for any emergency should one arise. I am satisfied everything is all right. Am arresting every Indian who comes from that section, and aiding the military every way by sending couriers and loaning scouts for escorts. I am capable every way of taking care of things here.

TIFFANY, Agent.

Agent Tiffany, with the co-operation of the troops now here, is in my opinion, fully able to take care of the agency.

GLASS, Lieutenant.

DEPARTURE OF THE UTES.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 7, 1881.

A despatch dated "Cantonment on the Uncompahgre, Colorado," mentions that the Ute Indians have all gone to their new reservation. They exhibited no little evidence of a disposition to delay starting out. General Mackenzie had an effective force concentrated at the Indian camp and insisted upon a prompt compliance by the Indians with the pledges made to the Government. The Government property pertaining to the agency has been sold and the cavalry have started for New Mexico.

The scenes in the Indians' camp on the night preceding their departure were harrowing in the extreme, the women kissing the ground and giving vent to despairing shrieks for the departed relatives they were to leave behind, while the bucks sat stolid around the camp fires. The Indians had not all left when the settlers began crowding in and had to be coralled by the military until the time set by General Mackenzie for them to stake their claims. Nearly all the good land in the valley for a distance of twenty miles is already taken. Mining prospectors are also crowding in.

To the Indians Gen. Mackenzie said that he was not there to discuss the treaty; he knew perfectly well the whole tribe had signed it and agreed to it. He wanted simply to know whether they were going of their own accord or not. Finally taking up his hat he said: "I have talked enough; I have said all I have to say. Settle it among yourselves, and when you have decided send for me. But I wish you to distinctly understand that you need not send unless I can have a direct answer. I want no more talk."

He then went out. The chiefs in surprise sat down. They were face to face with the fact that they must take the responsibility of choosing between peace and war. Opposition ceased before such a determined attitude. Prudence prevailed, and after a long consultation they asked for Mackenzie, Chief Saponavaro broke the silence. "Since Washington has wished it," he said, "we must go. But we must have time to see our people first." The chiefs were told to go home and see their people, but that they must commence moving the next day, and that he (Mackenzie) must receive a final answer before eleven o'clock the next morning. The answer came. They would go. The next day they commenced moving. For hours they have been passing, haughty warriors, women, children; herds of ponies, oxen, sheep, and goats. And at last the dust of their receding column has faded in the distance. Thus one man has accomplished in twenty-four hours what had for two years been essayed in vain by the Interior Department. It was a surprise to all, and friends and enemies unite in praising the courageous tact that has achieved this astounding result. Hesitation, wavering, would have been fatal. With 5,000 Navajo warriors and hundreds of Apaches to back the Utes, this section of country would have been the scene of a most bloody war, costing life and property to many a poor unprotected settler. In their mountain fastnesses of precipice and canyon years would not have sufficed to bring

peace again. It was a splendid achievement, and we who can appreciate that fact want it better known, that credit may be given where it is due by the people of this country.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Sept. 8, 1881.

A despatch received here from Tucson, Arizona, says: A body of troops of the 8th Infantry arrived to-day. Companies K and F have been ordered to Silver King. Company K, commanded by Major Worth; Company B, Captain Porter, and Company D, Captain Bailey, under Colonel Wilkins, will proceed at once to Willcox. The troops have four years' experience, and Major Worth, who was in command at Fort Apache, is familiar with the surrounding country and the chief of the hostiles.

Governor Gasper this morning received a despatch from Acting Inspector General Arnold, at Willcox, to the effect that two men were reported to have been killed in Green Valley. General Arnold advises the immediate organization of minute men everywhere north of the Gila.

The following despatch, dated Camp Thomas, Sept. 7, has been received:

Two Indian couriers arrived from Fort Apache at four P. M. Everything is quiet around the post, the hostiles having left its immediate vicinity. They saw the bodies of four men near the Black River, probably those of McMurran and his party. Craig and Overton's commands and Clark's Indian scouts reached there without encountering any hostiles. Carter, Glover, and Major Shaffer's companies reached San Carlos to-day. The Major is sick with intermittent fever. A mail carrier who arrived here at seven P. M. reports that the Indians stole the stock and provisions at the Mormon settlement, sixteen miles east of here, yesterday. No one was killed.

A despatch from Tucson gives the following from San Carlos:

There are 260 bucks belonging to the White Mountain tribe who are reported by the agent as hostiles. They have, so far as known, killed two men in Tonto Basin, where Price has four companies, with more on the road to him. The reservation Indians will be counted to-morrow.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 8, 1881.

The following despatch was received at the Military Headquarters in this city:

The following despatches were received from Arizona last night:

"Gen. Willcox telegraphs that there are all sorts of rumors, but it is his present belief that the hostiles are all north of the Gila river, and mostly in the White Mountains or the Mogollon country. Lieut. Haskell reports that he got a return courier from Gen. Carr. Overton's command went in at night without meeting Stanton. Gen. Carr says that Cooley went out the night of the 3d inst., hoping to bring in a part of Pedro's own band. He came back and Sergeant Mann and Alcoholic, a White Mountain chief, have gone out to talk with Pedro. No one has much faith in Pedro or his band. Gen. Carr has now three additional companies with him. Capt. McLellan reports from old Fort Grant that he is not able to get across the Gila, as it is not fordable. Price's command moved out of Verde for the head of Tonto Basin on the morning of the 6th inst."

"Capt. Viven telegraphs from Camp Thomas that an Indian courier is in from Apache via the sub-agency. The commands of Overton, Perrine and Craig, and Clark's company of Indians, arrived here at half-past 3 P. M. on the 4th inst., after a forced march. Matters are not so bad as at first reported."

A Tucson despatch says:

A special to the *Citizen* from Camp Thomas contains the following: "Companies G, of the 6th Cavalry; H, of the 12th, and I, of the 8th Infantry, arrived here this evening. Nothing has been heard from Fort Apache, San Carlos or Globe. It is believed that not more than two hundred bucks are on the war path; that none of them have as yet gone out, but are depredating around Fort Apache."

PHOENIX, A. T., Sept. 7, 1881.

There is much excitement here and at Globe. Two men were killed and one wounded by the Apaches near Reno. The militia is organizing everywhere and calling for arms. One company of cavalry is now hurrying to Globe.

A courier from McDowell reports all quiet at Apache and Thomas. The Indians are probably scattering in small bands. The settlers cannot wait for authority but will kill the Indians on sight.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8, 1881.

No accounts of the Apache raid mentioned in to-day's despatches from Phoenix, A. T., have yet reached the War or Interior Department. Gen. McDowell was authorized on the 5th inst. to issue arms to the number of 200 pieces in his own discretion to the whites in that section of the Indian country who might need them for their own protection, and it is presumed that the distribution has already commenced from the Benicia Arsenal.

Capt. Kramer, on leave of absence in Philadelphia, said to an interviewer: "One year ago I had charge of an expedition against the same Indians and under quite similar circumstances. I was received by the greasy Apache Pedro with open arms."

"Shortly after this," continued the Captain, "a band of Indians from the reservation west of Fort Apache attacked Pedro's band in the mountains east of us. I was ordered by Major Cochran, commander of the post, and one of the survivors of this massacre, to put an end to the quarrel. I found Pedro entrenched in the mountains in a way that would have done credit to a veteran West Pointer. Both the besieged and besiegers were

friendly to me. I went into Pedro's camp, and the dirty wretch hugged me like a bear. The Chief of the Reservation Indians was found, a blanket was spread on the ground for me, and we held a council of war. With a pile of bogus despatches in hand and two interpreters, I succeeded in convincing the warriors from the eastern reservation that their chiefs wanted them to return to their own hunting-ground. They went back in a short time and the difficulty between the two bands ended there, but this was really the origin of the difficulties which led to the massacre of the whites. In drunken quarrels between the Indians themselves, as well as in the attack on Pedro's band, a number of the warriors were wounded. The medicine men, who have always been a source of trouble, ministered to the wounded, and whenever their quack treatment failed of a cure they laid the death at the door of the evil spirits, the white soldiers. A feeling of ill-will was created among the Indians by these medicine men. Pedro continued to maintain friendly relations with the whites. He would come to the fort, loaf round the officers' quarters and receive presents from them."

Gen. Crook says to a reporter: "At the time of this campaign Pedro was peaceable and was at the head of only a small band. He appeared to be a very sensible Indian and a man of pretty good character. If he has gone into this fight as the leader of the hostiles he may prove a dangerous one, as he has more than ordinary knowledge of military tactics."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G. asks: 1. What are the duties of civil engineers in the Navy? 2. Is their pay graded, and what is it? 3. How are they appointed? 4. How are assistant paymasters in the Navy appointed, and (5) what is their rank on entering? 6. What is their pay? Ans.—1. They have charge of the Department of Yards and Docks in the Navy-yards, superintending the erection of buildings, walls, wharves, etc. 2. Pay graded according to length of appointment, and whether on shore or at sea or on leave, but they seldom go to sea:

	At sea.	On shore duty.	On leave or waiting orders.
First five years....	\$2,400	\$2,400	\$1,500
Second five years....	2,700	2,700	1,800
Third five years....	3,000	3,000	2,100
After 15 years....	3,500	3,500	2,600

3. Appointed after examination, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Must not be under 25 or over 37½ years of age. 4. Appointed by and with advice and consent of Senate. Must not be over 26 or under 21 years of age; undergo physical and mental examination. 5. Rank of on-sign or master. 6. Pay:

	At sea.	On shore duty.	On leave or waiting orders.
First five years....	\$1,700	\$1,400	\$1,000
After five years....	1,900	1,600	1,200

CRESCENT asks: 1. "Is there any chance for an appointment as Asst. Paymaster in the Navy at present? 2. If not now, about what time will appointments be made? 3. Have not competitive examinations for admission to the Pay Corps in the Navy been abolished?" Ans.—1. Not much chance, as there are already about 35 qualified candidates. 2. The vacancies now existing will no doubt be made from the qualified candidates. 3. The examinations recently made were not competitive, although the Board of Examiners gave the comparative standing of those who passed.

T. asks: 1st. If an Army officer should write to Europe for one or more professional books, to be sent to him through the mail, or by express, would he be obliged to pay duty upon them upon arrival in this country? 2d. Are books upon "military history" construed to be professional books by the customs authorities? Ans.—A. A matter of law, such books can only be admitted duty free when they are brought into the country with the personal effects of an officer returning from abroad; as a matter of fact, we think it quite probable that they would pass through the post office unchallenged.

J. P. N., 139 South Seventh street, Philadelphia, desires, in order to complete certain data of their Military or Naval Service, the address of the family or nearest living relative of the following deceased officers, viz.:

Lieut.-Comdr. Walter Abbott; Major Chas. H. Aketlesley; Rear-Admiral James Alden; Gen. Robt. Anderson; Com. Richard Anlick.

Passed Asst.-Surg. Herman P. Babcock; Passed Asst.-Surg. S. P. Boyer; Com. Jos. M. Bradford; Lieut. W. H. Brice; Capt. W. H. Brown; Lieut. W. S. Buck.

Major John C. Cash; Lieut. Wm. A. Cameron; Com. Alex. P. Crossman; Major James Curtis.

Capt. Henry G. Davis; Med. Insp. E. R. Denby; Bvt. Brig.-Gen. A. W. Dennison, U. S. V.

Lieut.-Col. Chas. C. English; Bvt. Lieut.-Col. C. D. Emory.

Major Philip Richard Fendall; Chief Engr. Isaac S. Finney; Passed Asst.-Surg. W. S. Fort; Com. Jon. M. Foltz;

Com. Jas. M. Frailey; Com. W. H. Gardner; Lieut. Chas. Garretson; Com. John P. Gillis; Rear-Admiral S. W. Godon; Com. John R. Goldsborough; Com. John Guest.

Capt. Huston Hale; Bvt. Major-Gen. Jas. A. Hardie; Lieut. La Fayette Hammond; Rear-Admiral H. K. Hoff; Act. Master A. F. Holmes; Chief Engr. E. Hoyt.

Capt. John B. Johnson; Col. James H. Jones, U. S. M. C.; Lieut.-Com. M. Patterson Jones.

Rear-Admiral A. H. Kilty; Med. Insp. Wm. M. King; Com. Jas. P. McKimston.

Com. Wm. H. Macomb; Asst.-Surg. George M. McGill, U. S. A.; Capt. R. P. McKibben; Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Obadiah C. Maxwell, U. S. V.

Bvt. Major-Gen. Wm. A. Nichols.

Capt. Fred. D. Ogilby, U. S. A.

Com. Austin Pendergrast; Surgeon Ninian Pinkney; Rear-Admiral Jas. S. Palmer; Paymaster George Plunkett.

Surg. John P. Quinn.

Capt. George D. Ramsey, Jr.; Rear-Admiral W. Reynolds; Asst.-Surgeon John McD. Rice; Lieut.-Com. Jas. F. Roberson.

Lieut. David J. Scott; Lieut. Chas. L. Sherman, U. S. M. C.; Major-Gen. Thos. W. Sherman; Capt. H. M. Smith; Rear-Admiral Chas. Stewart; Capt. Wallace M. Spear, Wisconsin Vols.

Capt. James S. Thornton; Paymaster W. F. A. Torbert, U. S. N.

A. E. Watson; Com. John Watters; Com. W. C. West;

Asst.-Engr. W. H. G. West; Bvt. Brig.-Gen. H. M. Whittelsey, U. S. V.; Capt. Thos. B. Wier; Bvt. Capt. A. H. O. Williams; Capt. H. A. Wise; Com. M. B. Woolsey.

THE YORKTOWN CELEBRATION.

COL. W. P. CRAIGHILL, of the Engineer Corps, U. S. A., states that at last work is going forward a little faster at Yorktown. The site selected for the monument is on a bluff overlooking the river adjoining and below the village boundary line. Facing the river and looking to the right, eastwardly, the view is unobstructed to the capes of Virginia, distant about twenty-eight miles. In front, northwardly, the view is directly across the river to Gloucester Point and over Gloucester County; to the left, northwardly, it is up the broad river in a direct line to West Point, the junction of the Pamunkey and Mattaponi Rivers, which form the York. The other view southward will overlook the plains of Yorktown. When erected, the monument will be distinctly visible from all vessels passing up and down Chesapeake Bay. The land purchased by the Government for \$1,000 embraces six acres, and lies within what were the British lines. The foundation for the base of the monument has been dug and filled in with granite concrete. The corner-stone of granite taken from the Richmond quarries is on the ground, ready to be lowered in position.

The encampment for United States troops and State military and masonic societies will be on the Temple farm, about a mile and a half distant from the monument site. It is an open field, nearly level, but with sufficient undulation for proper drainage, and well adapted to army encampment. In position the regulars will occupy the right of the field and General Hancock's headquarters will be there. The same ground was occupied by Washington's line 100 years ago, and by General McClellan's army in 1862. On this field from 1,200 to 1,500 tents, each sheltering fifteen men, will be erected. Fresh water in ample quantity will be supplied from Wormley's Creek. It will be raised into tanks by two engines of thirty horse-power each, and distributed throughout the camp, for which purpose ten thousand feet of pipe will be used. It is estimated that about 25,000 troops and 5,000 Masons will be in tents.

For the accommodation of the Executive officers of the Government, members of the Cabinet, the Congressional Commission, and distinguished guests, a reception-building 100 feet long and 60 wide is being built. In addition the Commission has rented the old Nelson House, which is undergoing thorough repair, and said to be intended for the French guests. Work is all going forward under the personal superintendence of Captain and Brevet Major L. O. Forsyth, of the Quartermaster's Department, who has taken up his quarters at Yorktown.

The Yorktown Centennial Association have purchased the Temple farm, and have renovated and repaired the Moore house, on the farm. It was in this house the articles of capitulation were considered and agreed to. The association is also about erecting a building, 260 by 64 feet, for hotel purposes, designed to accommodate one thousand persons with beds.

Battery I, of the 3d Artillery, under command of Captain Myrick, with 1st Lieut. Califf and 2d Lieut. Rombough, started for Yorktown on the steamship *Richmond*, of the Old Dominion line, at 5.15 p. m., Sept. 1. The detachment was accompanied by Assistant Surgeon King, U. S. A. The officers of the detachment were quartered in the cabin of the steamship, while the men were "between decks." The battery took a full supply of tents, camp equipage, thirty days' rations, and some medical stores. It arrived at Yorktown, Sept. 5, and is engaged in preparing the encampment under the direction of Colonel Craighill.

Four pieces of ordnance from the Allegheny Arsenal, consisting of two howitzers and two field guns, have arrived here to be forwarded to Yorktown for the Centennial. They are of bronze, each piece having a crown upon the face and the letters "G. R." in monogram underneath. There is also a scroll, with the motto, "Tria Juncta in Uno," surrounding a large letter "L." One of the howitzers is dated 1775, the other 1760. The nine-pounder field piece was made in 1760, the four-pounder in 1776. The following inscription has been added: "Surrendered by the capitulation of Yorktown, October 19, 1781."

The following circular has been issued:

YORKTOWN CENTENNIAL COMMISSION,
OFFICE OF THE MASTER OF CEREMONIES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 24, 1881.

To the Adjutants-General of States:

In order to enable this office to properly provide and arrange for the comfort of the guests of the Commission, and the military organizations that are intending to participate in the celebration at Yorktown, that each and all may be correctly announced in the programme, and orders for the parade and review, and to facilitate the movements of so large a number of troops from all parts of the country, to and from Yorktown, it is requested that full and detailed information upon each and all of the points stated below be furnished this office at the earliest date practicable, not later than the 10th September:

1. Name of His Excellency the Governor (if he will be present), and names and rank of the members of his staff who will accompany him.
2. The date they expect to arrive at Yorktown, and route.
3. Will they visit Washington City en route? If so, date; and have hotel accommodations been secured, and where; if not, is it desired that I secure them (at the expense of the party)?
4. Designation of each militia organization from your State that will visit Yorktown; city or town of its headquarters, name of its commanding officer (and his address), and its probable strength. If a regimental organization, the number of companies, and number of officers and men to each company.
5. Will it be provided with tents and camp equipage, or is it desired that the Commission provide them?
6. Will it establish a mess for subsistence on the grounds; if not, what arrangements have been made for subsistence, or are the services of the Commission desired in the matter?

7. What arrangements have been made for transportation; if any, the route selected?
8. Date the organization will leave the State.
9. Date it will arrive at Yorktown.
10. Date it desires to leave Yorktown.
11. Will it visit Washington en route? If so, have any arrangements been made for quarters and subsistence while there? If not, is it desired that the Commission arrange for the same (at the expense of the organization)?
12. Name or designation of bands or drum corps that will accompany troops, their probable strength, and how expected to quarter and subsist.
13. If cavalry or artillery organizations, the number of horses that will accompany.
14. If light artillery, the number of guns and caissons.
15. If regimental or brigade organizations, will field officers and staff be mounted, and number of horses.
16. Any further information, not otherwise specified, that will aid this office in a thorough understanding of the situation.

By order of the Commission.

H. C. CORBIN, Asst. Adjt.-Gen., U. S. A.,
Master of Ceremonies.

STATIONS OF TROOPS.

CAVALRY.

- 1st Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. Ter.**
A, B, E, K, M, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. Ter.
C, Fort Bidwell, Cal.
D, Ft. Lapwai, Idaho Ter.
F, Boise Barracks, Idaho T.
2d Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Cluser, M. T.
A, B, K, Fort Maginnis, M. T.
C, F, G, I, M, Fort Custer, M. T.
E, Fort Keogh, M. T.
3d Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. D. A. Russell, Wy. T.
A, M, Fort McKinney, Wy. T.
B, D, Fort Sanders, Wy. T.
C, F, G, I, L, Fort D. A. Russell.
* On detached service at Middle Park, Colo.
† On detached service Camp at Wiltz River Agency, Colo.
4th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Riley, Kas.
A, B, D, I, K, L, Cantonment on Uncompahgre, Colo.
C, F, Fort Sill, Ind. T.
5th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Laramie, Wy. T.
A, G, I, K, Fort Laramie, Wy. T.
B, D, F, Fort Niobrara, Neb.
* On escort duty with Lt. Gen. Sheridan.
6th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Lovell, A. T.
A, F, Fort Grant, A. T.
B, C, Camp Thomas, A. T.
M, Fort Bowie, A. T.
D, E, Fort Apache, A. T.
7th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.
A, C, E, G, H, M, Fort Meade.
B, D, Fort Yates, D. T.
F, Fort Buford, D. T.
8th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Clark, Tex.
A, D, E, G, H, K, L, M, Ft. Clark.
F, Fort Ringgold, Tex.
C, Fort Duncan, Tex.
* On temporary duty in the Dept. of the Missouri.
9th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Santa Fe, N. M.
A, G, Fort Stanton, N. M.
B, Fort Cummings, N. M.
E, Fort Lewis, Col.
C, D, F, Fort Craig, N. M.
* In field on scout.
10th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Concho, Tex.
A, C, H, K, Fort Davis, Tex.
B, I, Fort Stockton, Tex.

ARTILLERY.

- 1st Artillery—Hdgrs., Ft. Adams, R. I.**
A, D, Fort Columbus, N. Y.
B, E, F, K, Fort Adams, R. I.
C, M, Fort Trumbull, Conn.
2d Artillery—Hdgrs., Wash. Bks., Washington, D. C.
A, B, C, D, H, Wash. Barracks.
E, G, Little Rock Bks., Ark.
F, Fort Ringgold, Tex.
3d Artillery—Hdgrs., Ft. Hamilton, N. N. H.
A, Fort Monroe, Va.
B, Fort Niagara, N. Y.
C, D, L, M, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.
E, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.
4th Artillery—Hdgrs., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.
A, C, L, Fort Point, Cal.
B, D, H, Presidio, Cal.
E, G, Alcatraz Island, Cal.
5th Artillery—Hdgrs., Atlanta, Ga.
A, K, St. Augustine, Fla.
B, F, G, I, L, M, Atlanta, Ga.
C, Fort Monroe, Va.
† The dagger indicates the light batteries.

INFANTRY.

- 1st Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Davis, Tex.**
A, I, Fort Stockton, Tex.
B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K, Fort Davis, Tex.
2d Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Cœur d'Alene, Idaho T.
A, B, G, I, Fort Cœur d'Alene.
C, H, Fort Colville, Wash. T.
3d Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Shaw, M. T.
A, F, G, Fort Shaw, M. T.
B, D, H, I, Fort Missoula, M. T.
K, Fort Maginnis, M. T.
4th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Sanders, Wy. T.
A, G, Fort Fetterman, Wy. T.
B, E, Fort Sanders, Wy. T.
C, Fort Fred. Steele, Wy. T.
5th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Keogh, M. T.
A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, Ft. Keogh.
6th Infantry—Hdgrs., Fort Douglas, Utah.
A, Fort Cameron, Utah T.
B, Ft. Hall, Idaho.
D, F, G, H, Ft. Thornburg, Utah.
C, E, I, K, Ft. Douglas.
7th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Snelling, Minn.
A, B, E, Fort Buford, D. T.
C, H, K, Fort Snelling, Minn.
D, Cantonment Bad Lands, Dak.
* Temporary duty at Fort Buford, D. T.

8th Infantry—Hdgrs., Angel Island, Cal.

- A, San Diego Bks., Cal.
B, I, K, Benicia Bks., Cal.
C, F, D, Angel Island, Cal.
9th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Omaha, Neb.
E, Camp at Cheyenne Depot, Wy.
B, Fort Niobrara, Neb.
C, D, K, Fort Omaha, Neb.
10th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Wayne, Mich.
A, E, H, K, Fort Wayne, Mich.
B, I, Fort Brady, Mich.
11th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Sully, D. T.
A, Camp Porter, M. T.
B, F, Poplar Creek Agency, M. T.
C, H, Fort Custer, M. T.
* Temporarily at Ft. Maginnis, on construction of telegraph duty.
12th Infantry—Hdgrs., Whipple Barracks, A. T.
A, Fort Mojave, A. T.
B, F, Whipple Bks., A. T.
C, Camp Thomas, A. T.
D, Fort Apache, A. T.
E, Fort Yuma, Cal.
G, Fort Gaston, Cal.
F, Fort Halleck, Nev.
H, Fort Bidwell, Cal.
G, Fort Robinson, Neb.
F, Fort Sidney, Neb.
A, H, I, Ft. McKinney, Wy. T.
C, D, Fort Mackinac, Mich.
F, G, Fort Porter, N. Y.
D, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.
E, Fort Bennett, D. T.
G, I, K, Fort Sully, D. T.
* On construction of telegraph duty.
13th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Wingate, N. M.
A, B, C, D, E, Fort Lewis, Colo.
F, G, H, I, K, Fort Wingate
14th Infantry—Hdgrs., Camp on White River, Col.
A, B, Fort Douglas, Utah.
C, E, I, K, Camp on White River, Col.
15th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Stanton, N. M.
A, G, Fort Bliss, Tex.
B, C, Fort Stanton, N. M.
D, Fort Wingate, N. M.
E, Fort Bayard, N. M.
F, Fort Union, N. M.
H, Fort Craig, N. M.
I, Fort Marcy, N. M.
K, Fort Selden, N. M.
16th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. McKavett, Tex.
A, B, C, F, Fort Concho, Tex.
D, E, G, I, K, Ft. McKavett.
H, San Antonio, Tex.
17th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Yates, D. T.
A, D, H, Fort Yates, D. T.
B, Camp Porter, M. T.
C, Fort Totten, D. T.
E, K, Fort Pembina, D. T.
F, I, Fort Sisseton, D. T.
G, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.
18th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.
A, B, C, D, E, F, H, K.
Fort Assiniboine, Mont.
* On telegraph construction duty at Rocky Pt.
19th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
A, C, Fort Hays, Kas.
B, D, E, F, G, H, Fort Leavenworth.
I, K, Fort Gibson, I. T.
20th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Brown, Tex.
A, B, D, G, I, K, Fort Brown, Tex.
C, E, Fort McIntosh, Tex.
F, H, Fort Ringgold, Tex.
21st Infantry—Hdgrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. T.
A, Boise Bks., Idaho T.
B, D, Fort Townsend, Wash. T.
C, Fort Klamath, Ore.
E, F, G, K, Vancouver Bks.
H, Fort Stevens, Ore.
I, Fort Lapwai, Idaho T.
22d Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Clark, Tex.
A, F, G, H, I, K, Ft. Clark.
B, C, Fort Duncan, Tex.
D, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.
E, San Antonio, Tex.
23d Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Dodge, Kas.
A, B, C, D, E, Cantonment on the Uncompahgre, Colo.
F, Fort Wallace, Kas.
G, I, Fort Reno, I. T.
H, K, Fort Dodge, Kas.
24th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Supply, Ind. T.
A, G, Fort Supply, Ind. T.
B, F, I, Cantonment N. Fork Canadian River, Ind. T.
C, D, K, Fort Sill, Ind. T.
E, Fort Reno, Ind. T.
H, Fort Elliott, Tex.
25th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Randall, Dakota.
A, D, H, K, Fort Meade, Dakota.
C, E, Fort Hale, Dakota.
B, F, G, I, Fort Randall.

THE SWATARA'S BOAT.

A LETTER IN RHYME FROM ONE OF HER CREW IN CHINA.

[A seaman on the *Swatara*, Asiatic Station, writes the letter following, to a friend, which is published, by request, in the *Vallejo Chronicle*.]

We've a beautiful boat hanging up at our side.
She's as fleet as the elk, for she's often been tried;
In a contest with many a craft of great fame
She has beaten them all and still holds her good name.

As I said once before, she was built at the Hub,
And some folks, to their sorrow, can say she's no tub,
Though they once called her nicknames of every degree,
She ran off with their scrip, on the top of a sea.

Not only their scrip, but a beautiful flag,
Which cost fifty dollars, I'm sure it's no rag,
But the purest of silk, bespangled with gold,
Topped off by a bird of the chancier mould.

This famous bird's history I cannot tell;
But the Star Spangled Banner protects him right well.
'Twas rumored the *Richmond*, with her gallant crew,
Took him off as a prize from the galley *Zulu*.

This bird we have perched on our saucy prow,
And he crows every morning to tell the folks how
He likes his new quarters, and his notes seem to say,
Three cheers for the craft that can take me away.

But none are ambitious to win these three cheers,
Nor the rooster himself, for they all have their fears
Of losing their dollars, their honor and fame,
To a craft that once travelled without any name.

We are waiting here now in the hopes of a race,
If some one would name but the time and the place,
We are ready and willing to pull aught afloat,
With our darling old cutter, the Yankee-built boat.

P. F. O. N., Ex Bow Oar.

A DESPATCH to the *Milwaukee Republican* says: The accounts of the Indian scare at the Green Bay Agency which have found their way into print have been in many respects untrue, and almost entirely sensational. A company of forty United States soldiers from Fort Snelling, near St. Paul, arrived yesterday at 1 o'clock p. m., having marched through the dust sixteen miles from Cliftonville; and after a halt for coffee, went on to Keshena, to find that the visiting Indians had finished their visit and dance while the agent was absent, and had gone on their way, leaving the agency as quiet and dull a place as an Indian village usually is. The whole thing is a magnificent farce.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)
NEWPORT, R. I., SEPTEMBER 9.

THE terrible event which occurred at the Torpedo Station last week has thrown a cloud across the fashionable gaieties of the place, and from many social gatherings usually attended by officers of the Navy, the latter have been conspicuous by their absence.

The remains of Lieut. Spalding, accompanied by his mother and sister, were taken to Portsmouth, N. H., for interment, on Thursday last. The remains of Lieut.-Comdr. Edes will remain here for the present.

It is not true that Lieut. Spalding, on the morning of his death, gave his landlady the address where he wanted his body sent in case anything happened to him. Upon his arrival here, at the commencement of the term, he did give the lady his name and address, with the above request.

The tragic event has been brought vividly to mind during the week by the fact that a Naval Court of Inquiry has been in session at Goat Island for the purpose of getting at the bottom facts of the explosion. The vacancies in the class during the examination also had a tendency to harrow up the feelings of their fellow officers and classmates. It is not thought that the investigation, which has been impartial and thorough, will show that any blame should be attached to the living, but that an error of judgment on the part of the dead was the whole cause of the event, which will always be remembered with painful interest, at Newport at least.

Admiral Porter and family have gone to the White Mountains.

Surgeon Kershner, U. S. N., has returned from his visit to Maryland.

Major Randolph, U. S. A., stationed at Fortress Monroe, and family are in town, the guests of Mrs. Randolph's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Powell.

The tug *H. N. Conkling*, with a lumber barge in tow, ran into the Revenue cutter *Samuel Dexter* a few days ago, and stove in seven of the cutter's stanchions and also a small piece of her bulwarks. The cutter was at anchor. The owners of the tug will be obliged to pay all damages, as her captain was wholly to blame.

The family of Rear-Admiral Wilkes is in town. The approaching encampment of the Newport Artillery is attracting a good deal of interest in local circles.

Gen. W. B. Hazen, of the Signal Bureau, is at the Ocean House.

Dr. Cabell, President of the National Board of Health, is in town.

A novel scene was witnessed on Thursday at the annual fair of the Aquidneck Agricultural Society, it being an exhibition drill of Light Battery K. Major Sanger, stationed at Fort Adams, which had been kindly suggested by Major Taylor, temporarily in command of the fort. The drill attracted a good deal of attention, and added to the receipts of the society.

The 1st U. S. Art. band, stationed at Fort Adams, was present at the Groton Centennial.

While Mr. J. H. Wayland, employed at the Torpedo Station, was discharging a loaded bolt of a Harvey torpedo, it prematurely exploded and injured his left hand. He will be obliged to refrain from work for about two weeks.

VETERANS OF THE WAR.

THE following is the programme for the Soldiers' and Sailors' reunion at Cincinnati, Sept. 14, 15, and 16:

First day—Wednesday, Sept. 14, artillery salute at sunrise from the four hill tops by the 7th Battery, O. N. G., of 38 guns.

Reveille, camp, hill tops, and various headquarters.

Reception of comrades.

Afternoon services at 3 o'clock at Camp Garfield, County Fair Grounds, including music by the drum corps and brass bands; prayer by Chaplain Wm. Ershaw; vocal music by Re-union Club; addresses of welcome to Col. J. C. Ullery, Hon. Wm. Means, Mayor, and Gov. Chas. Foster; response by Gen. Samuel Fallows; introduction of distinguished guests.

The evening exercises are a salute at sundown of 13 guns; regimental re-unions; business meetings; association meetings, visiting and sight-seeing; Mexican veterans at Highland House; tattoo from hill tops by various drum corps, at 10.45; taps, 11 o'clock P. M., by signal, one gun from each hill top, announcing close of first day's festivities.

The second day, Thursday, Sept. 15, will be ushered in by an artillery salute of 38 guns at sunrise; reveille by bugle and drum corps; regimental, brigade, association, and society reunions will follow, from which all associations will adjourn at 12 o'clock, and after dinner proceed to Camp Garfield, Hamilton County Fair Grounds.

Here the programme of exercises at 3 o'clock P. M. will be: Music by the bands; vocal music by Re-union Glee Club; Prayer by the Rev. S. W. Duncan; addresses by distinguished guests; soldiers' and sailors' love feast; Mexican veteran exercises, Robinson's Opera House.

In the evening there will be an evening salute at sundown of 13 guns; ex-prisoners of war love feast, Highland House, at 8 o'clock; regimental, brigade, and society meetings and banquets; Mexican veterans' visit to "Exposition;" general sight-seeing, visiting, etc.; 9 o'clock, grand bombardment from the various hill tops; 10.45, tattoo by the drum corps; 11 P. M., taps, by signal, one gun from each hill top, as on preceding day.

The third day, Friday, Sept. 16, there will be an artillery salute at sunrise of 38 guns; reveille by the bugle and drum corps; grand parade of soldiers and sailors of the Union Army and Navy; breaking up of camp—farewells, "Home, sweet home." The following distinguished soldiers will, the committee announce, address the assembled veterans during the reunion: U. S. Grant, R. B. Hayes, Ed. F. Noyes, Wm. Dennison, I. W. Keifer, W. H. Gibson, Jas. T. Steadman, T. J. Wood, Geo. W. Morgan, W. Q. Gresham, Corcoran, R. P. Buckland, Nathan Goff, James Negley, J. C. Lee, and R. R. Dawes.

BREVET LIEUT.-COL. BENTZONI writes from Fort Randall, to the *Press and Dakotian*, that on the evening of the 20th ult. he discovered with his field glass a comet about 10 deg. west of constellation Andromeda. This is undoubtedly the comet labelled "B," which is just coming into telescopic range.

THE STATE TROOPS.

ENCAMPMENT OF STATE TROOPS.

THERE can be no reasonable doubt that encampments of State troops are as highly beneficial in practice as they are judicious in theory, and the soundness of both the theory and practice has been abundantly verified by the encampments which have already taken place this year. There are difficulties to be overcome, as well as benefits to be gained. The chief difficulties are in selecting locations which combine at once the necessary requirements for the comfort and health of the comparatively large bodies of men who are gathered together on such occasions, difficulties which, when analyzed, seem to be well nigh insurmountable. High ground, in the vicinity of woods and water, within easy reach of some town, and accessible by railway communication, with space enough for Brigade manoeuvres, and all about equi-distant from the general locations of the different military organizations that are to take part in such encampments, is not easily found, nor are those who possess such lands, and who are willing to let them for the purpose; and it ever will be difficult so long as a State has no camping ground of its own, for it can not be expected that farmers or other land owners will so arrange the planting of their crops or make such disposition of their property as to have it in readiness at uncertain periods of the year for encampments of the soldiers of the State. And if such difficulties surround the selection of sites for Brigade encampments, in which two or three thousand men are to be provided for, how much more difficult will it be to find a place in which to encamp a Division of eight or nine thousand troops, as it is proposed to do in Pennsylvania each alternate year? It will not do to select a field or other space of sufficient dimensions for Brigade or Division evolutions alone, and then encamp the different regiments at any considerable distance from it, for the marches to and from the general rendezvous would unnecessarily tax the endurance of the men. To such reviews, inspections, or whatever the ceremony is to be, troops should come fresh and clean.

The primal benefit of encampments is the excellent opportunity they afford for the practical teaching of that which cannot be taught in anything like so good a way, under any other circumstances. The information imparted in armories seldom, if ever, goes beyond company manoeuvres and the manual of arms, in which it is therefore naturally expected all militia should be proficient; but in camp the opportunity is given to practically learn sentry duty, guard mounting, pitching tents, erecting kitchens, making sinks, practicing target firing, etc., as well as that, which is certainly not less important, of giving occasion for a soldier to acquire that knowledge by which he is enabled to take proper care of his health.

The medical statistics of all National Guard encampments show that the casualties, and there were no very serious ones, arose from and were directly produced by dietetic indiscretions, and could not be properly charged to military duty. Indiscriminate and almost constant eating and drinking were followed by the natural and inevitable disorders, and will not probably be forgotten in future encampments by the sufferers. We cannot but think much good would result from short and practical lectures, given by the various regimental surgeons to the men during the winter or spring months, by which they would profit in times of encampment. The old soldier will always take care of his health, but the recruit will begin to eat and drink the moment he is off duty. Another advantage traceable to these encampments is the knowledge they give to an officer of the effective strength of his command.

A captain, let us say, is not to be envied who has fifty or sixty men on parade through the streets of a city on a holiday, but can only muster twenty or thirty for any serious duty. This is not always the fault of the men themselves, although, of course, there are always shirkers. The excuses of the absentees oftentimes, and indeed in the main, are good ones. A State soldier is a citizen before he is a soldier, and, indeed, while he is a soldier; and the requirements of his civil capacity are often paramount to those of his military position. But men so situated should not belong to military organizations. A man is of no value as a soldier who can not, by reason of his business or calling, turn out on occasions when the duties of a soldier are to be learned as well as practiced. Hence the suggestion of honorably discharging those who can not encamp with their regiments. Such a mustering out will no doubt comprise many good men, but it is the misfortune of the situation, and can not be helped. If, say, a Brigade of State troops contains from 1,500 to 2,500 men, and this mustering out process will deduct from 300 to 500 names from the rolls, it is manifest that those who remain will form an organization, which, because it can surely be counted on for all emergencies at its full strength, will be of far greater value to the commonwealth, and will compensate in this way for its reduced numbers.

A majority of the States now make a fair pecuniary allowance for their soldiers, and it is but right and proper that they should command in return, not only a willingness, but the absolute services of those who accept their bounty on all occasions where duty is to be performed, whether such duty is in the nature of defence in times of peril or of encampment in times of peace. From these few facts it will readily be seen, therefore, that encampments are in every way beneficial to the soldier, and each State can do nothing better than that which will perpetuate and improve them, for the troops of the State are the forces from which, in times of war, the Regular Army draws recruits already educated in military knowledge, and every measure which tends to benefit and perfect the militia must, of necessity, be of advantage to the Regular Army of the country.

FORTY-SEVENTH NEW YORK.—Lieut. Col. T. V. Tuttle was in command of the detachment of 53 officers and men of this regiment, who reported for a second tour of class practice at Creedmoor, on Thursday, September 1, arriving on the range a few minutes before 9 A. M. Major M. B. Farr, Brigade I. R. P., was in charge of the general practice, Adj. Eddy, in the absence of the regimental I. R. P., performing the duties of that officer. There were 9 targets assigned the command, so the practice was opened in both classes. The weather was warm and dry, with a moderate wind from about 6 o'clock. The light however could be improved upon, a mist hanging before the targets. 39 men shot in the 2d class, 100 and 300 yards, the practice being slow and regular, the officers taking every care to see that their men did not waste a single bullet. The result of this work was most gratifying, for at half-past ten, when the thirty-ninth man had finished at 300 yards, 19 had secured the required qualification, as follows: Field and staff shooting, 2; qualified, 1; Co. A, 2-0; B, 7-3; D, 4-1; E, 4-4; F, 1-0; G, 2-2; H, 7-

5; I, 7-2; K, 3-1. Following the lead of other organizations, the men having volunteered to shoot, and there being plenty of time and ammunition the "duffers" were allowed to try again, 20 shooting, of whom 6 qualified, thus showing that 25 out of the 39 shooting in the class had qualified. In the meanwhile the work was progressing in a most satisfactory manner at the 200 and 500 yards ranges, Capt. Brown, the I. R. P., having reported at 11.15 A. M. The officers worked hard, each and every man being systematically coached, especially at the mid-range, and when the firing ceased, shortly after 12 M., it was found that 18 out of the 53 men shooting had qualified as follows: Field and Staff, 5-4; Co. A, 5-3; B, 8-1; D, 5-2; E, 6-4; F, 1-0; G, 1-0; H, 8-0; I, 8-0; K, 6-4. A rest of an hour was taken for luncheon. The discipline of the command being of the very highest order, no guards were posted, and indeed there was no need of them. In the afternoon the men were squadded for mass firing, but three of the companies having a sufficient number present to join in the practice. The short details were formed in one squad of 12, under Capt. Gaylor. The practice was excellent, the firings by file and volley showing the excellent training of the men. In the volley firing, Co. B, Lieut. Ranken, carried off the honors with a percentage of hits of 62.86. Average per shot 2.51. While Co. H, Capt. Sullivan, led the score by file with a percentage of 77.50. Average per shot 2.90. The following is the result of the mass firing, 200 yards:

Company.	No. men	No. shots	Ball's-eyes	Centres	Outliers	Total hits	Total score	Average per shot
B.....	Volley.....	735	107	523	88	2.51		
	File.....	3	5	816	51	1.46		
H.....	Volley.....	840	127	524	98	2.45		
	File.....	10	12	931	116	2.90		
I.....	Volley.....	846	125	623	92	2.30		
	File.....	9	11	626	101	2.53		
Squad.....	Volley.....	1260	2115	541	175	2.92		
	File.....	17	12	143	161	2.68		

The practice was completed at 2.15 P. M., and the class targets were again opened, the last class men being offered every chance to win their marksmen's decoration. Twenty men availed themselves of this privilege, adding ten more men to the list of marksmen, thus showing for the result of the day's work 28 marksmen out of 73 shooting. During this practice the weather conditions were almost perfect, the slight wind had completely died away, and the sky became overcast. The command shot as long as there was any chance of making marksmen. Colonel Brownell was present and qualified for the trophy. The detachment left the range at half-past four P. M., the officers being well satisfied with the result of the extra day's work.

TWELFTH NEW YORK.—A detachment of eighty-five officers and men of this regiment, under Lieut.-Col. Wm. G. Wilson, reported at Creedmoor on Friday, Sept. 2, for a second tour of class practice, the duty being voluntary. Capt. Decker, under the supervision of Major E. H. Crosby, directed the firing, while Dr. Chas. T. Jewett looked after the health of the detail. Eight targets were assigned to the command, the practice in both classes being opened at 9 o'clock A. M. The weather conditions were not of a most favorable character, a heavy fog hung before the targets causing a blur, particularly at the long distances; the sun was obscured by dull grey clouds, while the wind was puffy from about 11 o'clock. Fifty-four men were sent to the targets in the 2d class, 100 and 300 yards, the shooting being very steady, and though a large number of the men present were recruits, and very green at Creedmoor practice, a very fair percentage of them were promoted; 54 shot, of whom 24 made the 50 per cent. and upwards, as follows: Co. A, shooting 8, qualified 0; B, 12-7; E, 6-2; F, 3-2; G, 9-4; H, 1-1; I, 7-5; K, 8-3. The thirty men who had failed to qualify were at once returned to the 100 yards firing points and allowed a second practice, the result being that 13 more were added to the number qualifying in the 2d class. The squads were promptly transferred to the 1st class distances, and the officers and sergeants were attentive to the men and closely coached those who showed the least fear of being left. The very bad light and mist was dead against successful practice in this class, and out of a total shooting of 71 but 18 had qualified when a rest was ordered at 12.45. During the lunch hour the discipline of the command was of the very best, there not being the slightest attempt at skylarking. Indeed it was entirely too warm for athletic sports, the heat being oppressive and the wind of the very mildest kind. At about 2 o'clock the assembly was again sounded, and the companies formed for practice at the long targets; unfortunately, however, but four of the companies had a sufficient number of men present for firing in mass, so the others were allowed to watch the practice. Col. Wilson assumed command of the four companies, the firings by volley being delivered in excellent shape, while the manual was correctly executed. The first kneeling showed Co. B well in the lead, 11 men shooting 55 rounds, score 142, an average of 2.60 per shot. The file firing was also excellently rendered, Co. B again being at the top with a record of 48 hits out of 55 shots, value 209, an average of 3.60 per shot. The general result of the practice in mass firing, 200 yards, was as follows:

Companies.	No. men	No. shots	Ball's-eyes	Centres	Outliers	Total hits	Total score	Average per shot
A.....	Volley.....	735	5	5	717	59	1.70	
	File.....	11	10	6	622	86	2.46	
B.....	Volley.....	1155	18	10	634	142	2.60	
	File.....	27	16	7	48	209	3.60	
G.....	Volley.....	1050	9	11	626	101	2.00	
	File.....	13	9	7	30	117	2.34	
K.....	Volley.....	735	5	7	11	22	73	2.09
	File.....	8	6	1	12	51	1.45	

At the close of this practice, those who had failed in the classes were again sent to the targets, and the firing was kept up without cessation until almost the moment of departure. In the meanwhile the weather conditions had become most unfavorable, the wind had increased in force, veering from XII. to IV. o'clock, while the mist at the targets grew more dense, almost to obscure the bull's-eye. Thirty-two men again covered the ranges in the first class, of whom twelve qualified, thus making the number of marksmen obtained during the practice, 30, as follows: Field and staff shooting, 2; qualified, 2; Co. A, 13-0; B, 34-5; E, 9-2; F, 4-3; G, 20-5; H, 4-4; I, 8-2; K, 19-7. The command was reformed at a quarter before 5 P. M., and left the range to take the 5 o'clock train for Hunter's Point.

NEW YORK.—We learn on unquestionable authority that the 1st Division, N. G., S. N. Y., will be inspected in their armories during the coming month on the two subjects of military courtesy and guard duty. We make the announcement in order that organizations that feel their deficiencies in this respect—and especially those whose recent recruits may not have been properly instructed and practiced in these matters—may take the hint, and be prepared for the State inspecting officer when he appears.

Col. Wm. H. Brownell, 47th New York, was as prophesied in the JOURNAL, unanimously selected as the successor of General Molineux, to the command of the 11th Brigade, on Monday, September 5th. On receiving the acceptance of the office from Gen. Brownell, Gen. Christensen, 5th Brigade, who presided in the absence of the Division commander, said: "I take the sincerest gratification in congratulating the State, the Division and the 11th Brigade upon securing such a commander as yourself; and I also take this occasion to congratulate the 5th Brigade, because I see that these happy relations which were formed with the last commandant of the brigade will be agreeably continued. I am glad to bid Col. Brownell welcome as my brother General, and to be the first to greet him by the title by which he shall henceforth bear forever." The General elect in replying, thanked his brother officers and said that he believed there was plenty of work in him yet, and only hoped that the spirit of work might so develop in him as to result in the keeping alive of that enviable reputation which the 11th Brigade had already secured.

Permission to enter New York State armed and equipped, going to and returning from Yorktown, Va., has been granted all organizations of the militia of other States, for the purpose of participating in the Centennial Anniversary of the Surrender of Lord Cornwallis, in October next.

The 8th regiment, Col. Geo. D. Scott, will visit Waverly, N. J., on Tuesday, Sept. 20, and will be the guests of the 3d regiment, New Jersey, Col. E. H. Ropes. The two regiments will be reviewed by Gov. Ludlow at the Fair grounds.

Brig. Gen. W. H. Brownell, 11th Brigade; Col. George D. Scott, 8th regiment; Capt. Wm. H. Murphy, 12th regiment, and Col. E. A. Campbell, 1st New Jersey, visited the camp of the Connecticut Brigade, Sept. 9, and witnessed the review by the Governor of Connecticut. They were most hospitably entertained by Gen. S. R. Smith and his staff.

THE SKIRMISHER'S MATCH AT CREEDMOOR.—"Double time," with the thermometer over 80 deg., and men in a closely buttoned uniform, with belts and equipments, would be hardly considered conducive to happiness, yet such was the condition of the competitors in the second contest of the "Duryea Skirmisher's Match" at Creedmoor, on Saturday, Sept. 3. The light was good and the wind moderate, yet the heat was intense, and during the match the men suffered. The conditions of the contest require the squads to assemble in the rear of the 500 yards firing points, and a signal from the executive officer to advance, double time, until a second signal is sounded, when they halt, load, and fire, the movements to be repeated until five halts have been called in the advance, when a retreat is ordered with the same routine. Of course, the officer in charge of the match is not mindful of the convenience of the men, but most annoyingly orders signal between stakes, and at such times as are most puzzling to the competitors. The men have been kept at the double quick, and are compelled to at once drop, load, correct elevations, and fire at least two rounds in the very short space of 30 seconds. Yet, not only is this accomplished, but a majority of them are able to keep the bullets on the target, and, as a rule, inside the inner circle. It indeed does seem that few, if any, of the men could secure a respectable score in such a contest, particularly in very hot weather, yet, as shown by the scores, they do put up good figures, and most heartily enjoy the match. There were fifteen entries in this contest of the 3d, the shooting being of the very best, though General Wingate, who ran the match, used every effort to puzzle the men. On the advance Sergeant Dolan and Private McNevin placed their ten shots on the target, while Shepherd missed but one, and Paulding, General Wingate and Capt. Price but two each. On the return Dolan, Shepherd and Paulding put in their two shots, McNevin missed one. After the last squad had finished the fire retreating, the scores were tallied, when it was found that the badge of the second match will also be sported in the ranks of the 12th regiment, for Sergeant Dolan on a score of 73 was declared the winner. Sergeant Paulding won the first match. The record of the match is as follows:

	Ball-e-ge-1	Centers	Inner	Outer	Total hits	Total score
T. J. Dolan, 12th regt.	6	2	9	3	20	73
J. B. Shepherd, 7th regt.	4	6	5	4	19	67
J. McNevin, 13th regt.	4	5	5	6	19	62
J. L. Paulding, 12th regt.	3	5	5	6	18	54
Gen. G. W. Wingate	3	3	2	9	16	46
J. L. Price, 7th regt.	1	3	6	4	14	42
W. A. Robinson, 13th regt.	0	1	2	7	10	22
F. C. McLewee, 7th regt.	0	1	3	3	7	19

THE CREEDMOOR MEETING.—The Directors of the National Rifle Association held their regular monthly meeting, at the Elm street Arsenal, on Tuesday, Sept. 6, Gen. Wingate in the chair. After the usual reports, Col. Scott, from the committee on transportation for the fall meeting, reported that the Lake Erie and Western Railroad, through the Gen'l Passenger Agent, Mr. J. N. Abbott, had offered to transport visitors to Creedmoor, to and from New York, at the regular fare one way; also, that the New York Central Railroad Co. had offered to transport teams and individuals to and from Creedmoor at a reduction of 1½ cents per mile. A vote of thanks was passed to these corporations. Col. Cowperthwait announced that Senator Wm. W. Astor, of New York City, had donated a handsome bronze figure of "David" as the first prize in the State match, and Capt. Murphy announced that the staffs of the 1st and 3d Brigades had most generously contributed the trophy for the 1st Division match. Gen. Christensen and Brownell, 5th and 11th Brigades, and their staffs, will present the trophy in the 2d Division match. A communication was read from the Secretary of the Cotton Exposition of Atlanta, Ga., stating that the rifle tournament there was assured. Gen. John B. Woodward was appointed to represent the association at Atlanta. The executive officers of the meeting at Creedmoor will be: First day, Sept. 13, Col. Cowperthwait; 14th, Col. J. G. Story; 15th, General Wingate. Col. Scott and Capt. Murphy will act as range officers on the first day, and F. H. Holton and Capt. A. M. Miller, U. S. Engrs., on the second. The meeting will be opened with the Judd match, military rifles, 300 yards, after which the first stages of the team matches will be shot. All the military team matches, State, division, and company, will be completed on Wednesday, 14th, and on Thursday the inter-State and international military contests will be held. On Thursday the short range small-bore men will be given

their chance, together with the first stages of the champion's and military championship matches; while on the last days the long range riflemen will be given sole control of the range.

THE ANNUAL INSPECTIONS.—As announced in last week's JOURNAL, the annual inspections and musters of the organizations of the 1st Division will be held in the evening at the armories or other suitable buildings, as follows: Division staff (dismounted) in 12th regiment armory, Friday, Oct. 14; commanding officer and staff of the 1st Brigade, 22d regiment armory, Tuesday, Oct. 11; commanding officer and staff of the 3d Brigade, armory 7th regiment, Thursday, Oct. 6; 5th regiment, Tuesday, Oct. 4; 9th regiment, Wednesday, Oct. 5; 7th regiment, Tuesday, Oct. 6; 71st regiment, Friday, Oct. 7; 22d regiment, Tuesday, Oct. 11; 69th regiment, Wednesday, Oct. 12; 8th regiment, Thursday, Oct. 13; 12th regiment, Friday, Oct. 14; 11th regiment, Tuesday, Oct. 18; Battery E, Wednesday, Oct. 19; Battery B, Thursday, Oct. 20; Battery K, Friday, Oct. 21. The batteries will parade dismounted. All at 8 o'clock p. m.

THE PENNSYLVANIA ENCAMPMENT.

THIRD BRIGADE.—The 3d Brigade, N. G. Pa., viz., 4th, 8th, 9th, 12th, and 13th regiments of infantry, Brigadier-General J. K. Sigfried, went into "Camp Garfield" at Wilkesbarre, Aug. 23, and broke camp Aug. 29. Battery A, attached to Division Headquarters, by orders, reported to the brigade commander for duty at the same time. The site of the camp was some two miles south of the city on high ground, from which a magnificent view could be obtained as far as eye-sight could carry up the Wyoming Valley.

The infantry was encamped in a large field, the four sides of which formed almost a perfect parallelogram. The camp of the 8th regiment, holding the right of the brigade, commenced in the southwest corner, and extended some two-thirds across the western side of the field. At a right angle and extending along the northern and long side, lay the camps of the 4th, 12th, 13th, and 9th regiments, in the order named. Brigade Headquarters was on the eastern side; the tents pitched in our line facing the balance of the encampment. As there was a sharp but regular ascent from the western to the extreme eastern side of the field, Brigade Headquarters commanded a perfect view of the entire ground. From the color line of the several regiments, to the opposite or southern side of the field, a large space of ground was left clear for parade or manoeuvre. On a pretty knoll in a field southwest of the brigade camp, and away some two hundred yards, tents were pitched for the use of such officers of either the staff of the Governor or the division staff as might be on the ground. Back or north of the 13th regiment, in a small field, lay the camp of Battery A. To the left of Division Headquarters was the camp of Company L, temporarily attached sometime since to the 8th regiment, but detached during the encampment for headquarters guard.

The formation of the camp was exceedingly compact. In point of fact, health, comfort, and convenience appeared to have been secondary objects when the lay out was arranged. Company tents were pushed on both sides of the company streets; a mistake, for when men come from opposite directions it certainly hinders rapid company formation; but the thin and long appearance which it usually gives to a camp was here unnoticeable, as the company streets were barely half as wide as they should have been, which only added, however, to the difficulty of formation. But the worst feature, and the most to be condemned, was the placing of the company mess tents and kitchens between the head of the company streets and the officers' tents; a pit being dug alongside for the refuse. A better disease breeding arrangement for a camp could not have been devised.

The camp could have been arranged much better by placing the regiments on the opposite side of the field, and had them to run back into the fields on the south and southeast. In these fields, which were here and there covered with a stunted growth of oak and other woods, were placed the sinks. To the right of Brigade Headquarters, and on the same side of the field, was a line of tents for the use of the brigade guard. A hundred feet or more off from there, and in rear of the 9th regiment, was the guard house or tent. The sutler was outside of the field and in the near vicinity of the camp of the battery.

The face of the ground was here and there in places, stony and rough; to manoeuvre over the parade ground was all the time either up or down hill work.

There is no question but what there is malaria in the low grounds of the Wyoming Valley; the location of the camp, however, was on such high ground that it was perfect y health, and the weather during the week could not have been finer. Water was supplied by tapping the main, supplying Wilkesbarre with water from a reservoir some distance off, and running a line of pipe above ground through the camp. Of course the water became almost tepid, but as ice was furnished this caused but little complaint. Ice, water, and few wagon loads of straw was about all the evidence the men had of a kindly spirit on the part of the citizens of Wilkesbarre. In fact, we were informed that the thanks of the troops for attentions received were justly due to Colonel Reynolds, Major Bennett, and other officers of the 9th regt., resident in Wilkesbarre, and not to the citizens generally, in marked contrast to the citizens of Pottstown and Salisbury. For other articles furnished the men were charged a good percentage over retail rates. The Commissary Department was under the charge of Major Lewis, of the brigade staff. During the first day or so there was cause for considerable complaint, especially with the bread ration; it was sour, and if it had been good would have been scant. Complaints were also frequent at first in the 4th, 8th, and 12th regiments regarding other articles; that the same complaints did not also come from the 9th and 13th regiments seemed to be regarded by many as proof that on the part of the former they were without reason; to ourselves it seemed easily accounted for—the 9th and 13th were at home, almost on their own ground; they came into camp better supplied, and if not satisfied with the rations issued, could, of course, more readily supply themselves with other food.

Of the three brigades the 3d was by far the hardest worked. The day's routine was commenced with a company drill at 6.15 a. m. This before breakfast, and any one who has ever been put to the work must know that it is real work; but from appearances we are not far wrong in saying that there were but few of the companies that did not drill at least four mornings out of the six. Battalion drills came next in the morning, and with the exception of on Sunday and the day of the inspection, all the regiments, without exception, could be seen on the field hard at work between 10 and 11.45 a. m. Brigade drill, although at first contemplated for every afternoon, was also made to give way several afternoons to regimental drills. Of the drills neither time nor space will warrant us in going into the details. The 4th, 8th, and 12th regiments are composed of companies very much scattered; a battalion drill in either one of them, we presume, has not taken place since last summer, when they were in camp at Fairmount Park. Nor are we sure that they all had drills even there. Their drills at "Camp Garfield"

were, as a matter of course, full of errors; though much better than might be expected under the circumstances. The 4th and 8th, however, showed to better advantage than did the 12th. Both the 9th and 13th have armories large enough for battalion drills, and at least several of the companies of each regiment, have reaped the advantage. The 13th being the older, in general is the best, and Colonel Boies is a close student of the tactics, even when on the field, yet the 9th under Col. Reynolds was not far behind; indeed the proficiency shown throughout the brigade in both company and regimental drill was in the highest degree commendable. Brigade drill was merely a sign of the regimental movements, mostly changes of front by the flank. Police duty was at first slighted, or rather while the camp was well policed in the morning, it soon became dirty, through carelessness of the men in throwing cigar stumps, water melon rinds, and other refuse in the company streets or behind the tents. A complaint from the surgeons regarding this and the kitchen refuse, provoked a change somewhat for the better. We are forced to make our usual complaint of negligence in the use of the sinks. Between the parade ground and the field in which the sinks were located, as described above, was an ordinary post and rail fence. It was made a stopping place. This was bad enough, but the parade ground itself was not entirely free, and time did not work a change. On Sunday afternoon during the dress parade the stench was sickening. Fifty yards or more from the fence, inside the color line, on Sunday, the camp was clean to perfection.

The men, while in camp, were both willing and prompt to obey, and discipline in that respect was excellent; they were kept closely in camp, and of those visiting the city we heard but few complaints.

Guard mounting and guard duty was by brigade. Of the former we can only say it was crude, and executed in a decidedly ragged manner. Even the old and new officers of the day were badly read in their parts of the ceremony. There was a slight improvement by Sunday, but not as much as should have been. Guard duty was performed no better. The line of sentinels extended completely around the brigade, numbering altogether, if we remember correctly, forty three posts, with about eighty per cent. of the number on post, showing almost a total lack of knowledge of their duty, or if not that, then a most thorough indifference to its performance. To see one regularly walking his beat was an exception, but see them standing resting on their piece, digging the bayonet in the ground, or perhaps lying down, was no unusual sight, and one day we noticed one of them going through a regular hoe-down; this, too, on the line within eyesight of the division headquarters. It may be well imagined that military courtesy on the part of the sentinels, as far as the knowledge goes, was no better; yet in this respect they all appeared to know that they must do something, though but few knew just what. This was evidence to us that their listless performance of guard duty was not from indifference but from real lack of knowledge, or the failure of the commissioned and non-commissioned officers (if they were able, which we doubt), to teach them. The marching of the reliefs was slovenly, unsoldierly, and ragged, and it was exceptional if the non-commissioned officers in command appeared to know their part. Division headquarters were outside the brigade line. The guards (Company L, 8th regiment, spoken of above), probably an account of the house conferred, tried to do, and did much better, than the majority of the others, yet there was room for improvement.

At the guard house or tents matters did not appear much better upon one occasion. Saturday morning the guard was full three or more minutes "turning out" for the Governor, upon making his second appearance in camp, and if he had not considerably ordered his carriage to be stopped, he would have been far inside the camp before half the men were behind their stacks. The attempt at military courtesy was not so noticeable among the men off duty as among the sentinels, yet there were two instances which we cannot pass without remark, being the first of the kind noticed in any of the camps—twice we passed through the 8th regiment camp with several of the Governor's staff, each time as it happened, through a different street, "attention" was called by some one, and immediately the men came to attention. It is a pity that all the companies, not only of the 8th regiment, but of the others in the National Guard, are not so well posted.

The inspections were conducted in about the same manner as in the other brigades. The 8th regiment passed the best inspection, not only in regard to percentage present, but in discipline, condition of arms, equipments, etc., etc., and will in the forthcoming report of the Adjutant-General appear, we presume, as the best regiment in the State. All the regiments attained very high averages, and will necessarily carry up the average of the brigade, and probably make it the best of the three. The attendance was excellent, as will be seen by the following report. Co. L, 8th regiment, on this report is carried "unattached":

Consolidated Inspection Report of 3d Brigade.

	Present.		Absent.		Aggregate present.	Percentage present.
	Officers	Enlisted men.	Officers	Enlisted men.		
General and staff	10	—	10	—	10	—
Brigade band	—	29	—	29	—	—
Battery A	5	56	—	4	65	93.8
Unattached Inf. Co.	3	57	—	—	60	100
4th regt.	30	406	436	2	16	18
8th regt.	36	542	578	2	16	18
9th regt.	28	298	326	1	74	75
12th regt.	31	414	445	1	55	56
13th regt.	32	425	457	1	47	48
Total	175	2227	2402	7	212	219

The artillery, outside of firing the morning and evening gun, the governor's and major-general's salutes, and drilling in the manual of the piece, had but little to do. Horses were to have been furnished, but neither they nor the owners put in an appearance, and mounted drills were consequently out of the question. Finally, about thirty horses were gathered together in town, which enabled a platoon to appear in the review on Saturday.

The presence of the Yorktown Legislative Committee on the ground, on Friday afternoon, was made the occasion of a marching salute, subsequent to a brigade drill. The ceremony, as a whole, was very fair.

Saturday was the day of all days, when the brigade was to pass in review before the Governor. Four o'clock was the hour named for the ceremony, but it was not later than three when the "assembly" was called, and not a great while after the 8th regiment moved out of camp towards Lee Park, a

half-mile race-course some little distance to the northwest. The level ground within the track had been chosen as the point for the review, unwisely as it afterwards appeared to us, for it gave a cramped and tame appearance to the whole affair. The 8th regiment arrived on the ground long before the other regiments or the brigade commander and staff. It was quite the warmest day of the encampment, and standing waiting in the broiling sun was extremely tiresome and unpleasant. The formation of the brigade was anything but commendable; in point of fact it was no formation, for all the details were waiting, even to the turning over of the brigade to the general commanding. The regiment formed line of masses, and the general assumed command; that was all there was of it, except that the formation, for so we suppose we must call it, was performed with the most approved slowness imaginable. The present to the commander-in-chief was delivered in excellent shape, and the inspection in line was most satisfactory; steadiness was excellent, hardly a movement was perceptible anywhere. The change of direction by the left flank was not quickly executed, yet it was very smoothly carried out. The wheels of the different companies were magnificent in respect to the alignment, but were made invariably on a fixed pivot. The passage in general was made in splendid shape, and we scarcely heard an adverse criticism, even from those present whom we should deem the most capable of judges. They were loud in their exclamations of perfection, and were evidently lost in their admiration, or rather in their contemplation, of the perfect alignments of the front rank, and of the equally as perfect company distances; and certainly, with hardly an exception, both were of the very best description. The marching was both steady and well cadenced, but the distances between ranks and the alignments of the file closers were as badly judged and irregular as were the company distances and alignments of the front ranks well maintained and regular. The salutes ran good, bad, and indifferent; very many were stiff, clumsy, and ungraceful, others positively bad. The artillery platoon passed fairly aligned and steady, but badly horsed and worse harnessed—ready to fall apart from age at any moment.

Though the marching would have been up and down hill, many were of the opinion that the parade ground within the camp would have furnished room for a more brilliant display. From the race course the troops were marched into town, where they again passed in review.

Sunday was virtually the last day in camp. The morning inspections were very thorough, with the result of showing a camp perfectly polished, at least within the color line. Sunday afternoon, at 6 o'clock, there were dress parades of the 8th, 9th and 12th regiments, and at 6.30 of the 4th and 13th regiments. Of the former, we can only speak of the 8th and 12th regiments, the 9th being too far away. The formations were very fair, though not rapid. Steadiness of the men in both, excellent, but as usual in the militia, better in the front rank than in the rear. In the 8th, which our position gave us a better chance of observing, the pieces of the men were turned

either with the barrel to the right, or the guard to the front, and in many cases the men apparently rested their whole weight upon the piece. The manual was generally excellent by company, but irregular for the regiment, which, of course, may be expected from a regiment rarely drilled.

The regiment was passed in review before the commissioned officers, the companies under command of sergeants, but did not equal their work of the day previous; distances bad, and marching unsteady, the wheels again on a fixed pivot.

The dress parade of the 13th regiment (that of the 4th we could not see) was made a feature by reason of their showy and really excellent band. The formation was very rapid, the men steady and in good position. The manual was marred by one or two of the men evidently misunderstanding the orders, otherwise very good.

They were also passed in review under command of the sergeants. We rather like such a termination or rather after-ceremony, it has some excellent features to commend it, but as no one for the moment appears to be in command of the regiment to order the "march" we would suggest that the command be turned over to the sergeant-major for that purpose. The sergeants being given a chance to show their skill in command, he should be given a chance also.

Early Monday morning tents were struck, rolled, and the men marched to the cars. Thus terminated the third and last encampment in Pennsylvania for 1881, and, as a series, the first in the National Guard of Pennsylvania, held under provision of the law paying the men for services. In our description of them, we have purposely considered each brigade without reference to the other, endeavoring at the same time to judge of them in the same light. We hope in a week or two to return to the subject, and give a few remarks on the encampments in general.

OHIO.—Camp D. W. Thomas.—The 8th regiment, Ohio National Guard, 6th Battery, and the Steele Cadets of Wooster, went into camp, twelve miles north of Akron, for a six-days' encampment, August 25, 1881. The tents were pitched in advance, but were struck by the men. The ground selected was some almost level fields on the top of a hill, fully 250 feet above the railroad level, while the ground was bordered on two sides by a dense grove, which afforded the only shade. The weather during the entire encampment was hot and dry. Water was hauled to the grounds, and that used for drinking kept comfortably cool with ice. The present 8th regiment was organized two months ago, and is composed of five companies of the old 8th and three companies of the old 10th. Several companies and the field and staff of these regiments were mustered out. Nearly half the men were recruited last winter, to fill vacancies caused by expiration of term of service. One company, not being uniformed, was not in camp, and its place was filled by the cadets, an independent company of boys of from sixteen to twenty years, who paid their own expenses, and performed all the duties of the absent company very creditably. The battalion mustered about five hundred men, under the

following field officers: A. L. Conger, Akron, colonel; R. B. Shurtliff, Youngstown, lieutenant-colonel; and G. R. Gyger, Homeworth, major. They have all seen service during the late war, and are now prominent in business and social circles. There is no better officered regiment in the State of Ohio, and the management and discipline of this camp was fully up to the expectations. No intoxicating drinks were allowed, and all cases of disorderly conduct were severely and promptly dealt with. An efficient patrol was constantly on duty. Several officers had their wives with them, and the effect on the men was certainly good. A more quiet and orderly camp would be hard to find. There was a remarkable willingness to execute all orders, and an earnest desire to learn. Every morning there was a school for the non-commissioned officers, and in the evening one for the officers. At this school the movements to be executed next day in battalion drill were studied, as were the ceremonies and other work required of officers. The results were extremely gratifying. On Saturday, during the last battalion drill, Major Gyger commanding, we were indeed surprised at the amount of work done in so short a time without a serious blunder—of work done in so short a time without a serious blunder—and thanks to the school. Seventeen different movements and eight repetitions—twenty-five in all—were executed in a little over two hours, less four five-minute rests. The commands were given distinctly and correctly throughout, and no time taken up in explanations. Line was formed in four minutes, and the equalization made in column of companies in a rapid and soldierly manner, the adjutant and sergeant-major being both well up in their duties. The present to the major was good. The battalion alignments were promptly and quite accurately made. The marches in line were but fairly executed, some of the companies having irregular fronts after the first twenty or thirty yards. Marches in column of fours were good, distances well kept, and step in time. In column some companies habitually lost distance at every change of direction. The trouble came from a lack of ability to wheel properly on a movable pivot. This point should receive more attention in the drill room. Company alignments were usually good and the step steady, but a little slow and a trifle short. The turns were always badly made, and most of the companies seemed more deficient in the execution of this movement than any other. In wheeling by companies the halt was not made soon enough, and in successive formation most of the companies were not halted three yards in rear of the new alignment.

Sunday was a busy day, and the hottest of them all, mercury standing 101° in the shade. There were two cases of sunstroke and a dozen prostrations. Guard mount was well

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done. At 9.30 quarters were inspected by Col. H. A. Arline, A. A. G., of Ohio, Col. T. S. McNamara, and Col. Foran, of the 5th U. S. G. At 10.30 line was formed for review and inspection, which were gone through with in a most creditable manner. The feature of the day was the dress parade. Fully two thousand spectators were on the grounds, trains having been run for the occasion. Every man did his best. The formation lasted four and a half minutes from the time of leaving quarters until guides posts was heard. The 6th battery formed on the left. The sound-off was perfect, the 8th having a splendid full band and a drum corps of ten pieces. The 6th Battery, Akron, Capt. J. C. Ewert, had 48 men in camp and four guns, six and nine-pound brass pieces. They expect two steel-rifled guns. Their drilling and behavior were alike creditable to themselves. Camp was broken on Monday morning, after a week's hard work, and "I wish we could stay another week" was heard on all sides. Rifle practice had to be omitted, but will receive due attention next year.

Ohio allows 33½-cents per day for subsistence and 1½ cents per mile each way for transportation. Provisions were purchased by commissary sergeants, and cooked by the company cooks with entire satisfaction.

GEORGIA.—The annual reception of the Gate City Guard, Capt. J. F. Burke, was held at Give's Opera House, Atlanta, Ga., on Wednesday, Sept. 7, a large and brilliant audience being present. The programme consisted of music, vocal and instrumental, recitations, readings, and military duties. The improvisation, "Awkward squad in camp," by the members of the guard, "was a most complete success."

PENNSYLVANIA.—It is the intention of the authorities to represent the National Guard of Pennsylvania at Yorktown

by about fifteen hundred officers and men, each regiment to furnish one or more companies of fifty men each, the whole number to be temporarily formed into three regiments and one brigade. The selection or detailing of the regimental officers will probably be left to the brigade commander, while the selection of a brigade commander will fall to the lot of the major-general.

CONNECTICUT.—The 1st regiment, Col. L. N. Barbour, has voted to extend its Yorktown trip to Charleston, S. C., and the Pacific mail steamer *Acapulco* will be chartered for the trip. The Governor and staff and the State officers will accompany the regiment.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The 1st Brigade, N. H. N. G., Gen. J. M. Clough, will go into camp at Concord, Sept. 13 to 16, the camp to be known as Camp Henry W. Blair. On Thursday, 15th, the brigade will be reviewed by Gov. Charles H. Bell, accompanied by his staff.

The companies having received the highest number of credits at the annual inspections of their respective regiments for the past two years—Co. A, 1st regt.; F, 2d regt.; K, 3d regt.—and the band of the 3d regt., are detailed for the Yorktown celebration, with the following field and staff: Lieut.-Col., Elbridge J. Copp, 2d regt.; Adjt., Rufus P. Daniels, 3d regt.; Quartermaster, Ervin H. Smith, 2d regt.; Surgeon, Henry E. Newell, 1st regt.; Asst. Surgeon, George Cook, 3d regt.; Chaplain, Henry Powers, 1st regt.; Sergt.-Major, Wm. W. Hemmenway, 2d regt.; Q. M. Sergt., George R. Leavitt, 3d regt.; Hospital Steward, James W. Wilson, 1st regt.; Drum-Major, Alonzo W. Glines, 3d regt.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Toronto (Ontario) *Globe*, Aug. 17, says: A change will have to be made sooner or later in the present policy, which is not only costly but dangerous, as only putting off a trouble which will come sooner or later in the shape of the Indians killing cattle belonging to settlers, which will be hard to submit to, or else in their roving off across the line, which they do now, and stealing horses and killing cattle over there, which will make another awkward question. The Blackfeet on their way to this country this Summer through Montana killed a great many cattle, and brought numbers of stolen horses with them to this side of the line, and they openly say they intend to do the same next winter.

MARRIED.

HINMAN—COLEMAN.—At Honolulu, August 8, on board the *Lockwood*, Paymaster FRANK H. HINMAN, U. S. N., to Miss MOLLIE COLEMAN, of Honolulu, formerly of San Francisco.

NEWTON—KIRKWOOD.—At Fort Stanton, New Mexico, Aug. 17 1881, by the Hon. Warren Brisol, U. S. District Judge, RICHARD COLE NEWTON, Asst. Surgeon U. S. Army, to Mrs. VIRGINIA MARGARET KIRKWOOD, formerly of Philadelphia, Penn. No cards.

WILSON—BURNETT.—In San Francisco, Cal., August 25, at Trinity Church, by the Rev. Dr. Beers, D. D., Lieut. GEORGE S. WILSON, 12th Infantry, to SARA TRAVILLA, daughter of General A. S. Burnett. No cards.

DIED.

HANSCOM.—At Malden, Mass., September 3, Naval Constructor WILLIAM L. HANSCOM, U. S. Navy, captain on the retired list.

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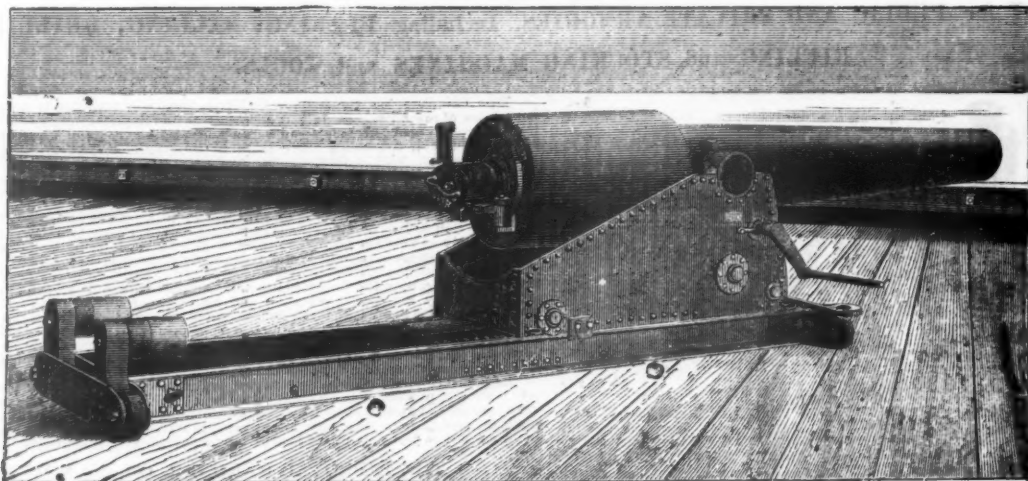
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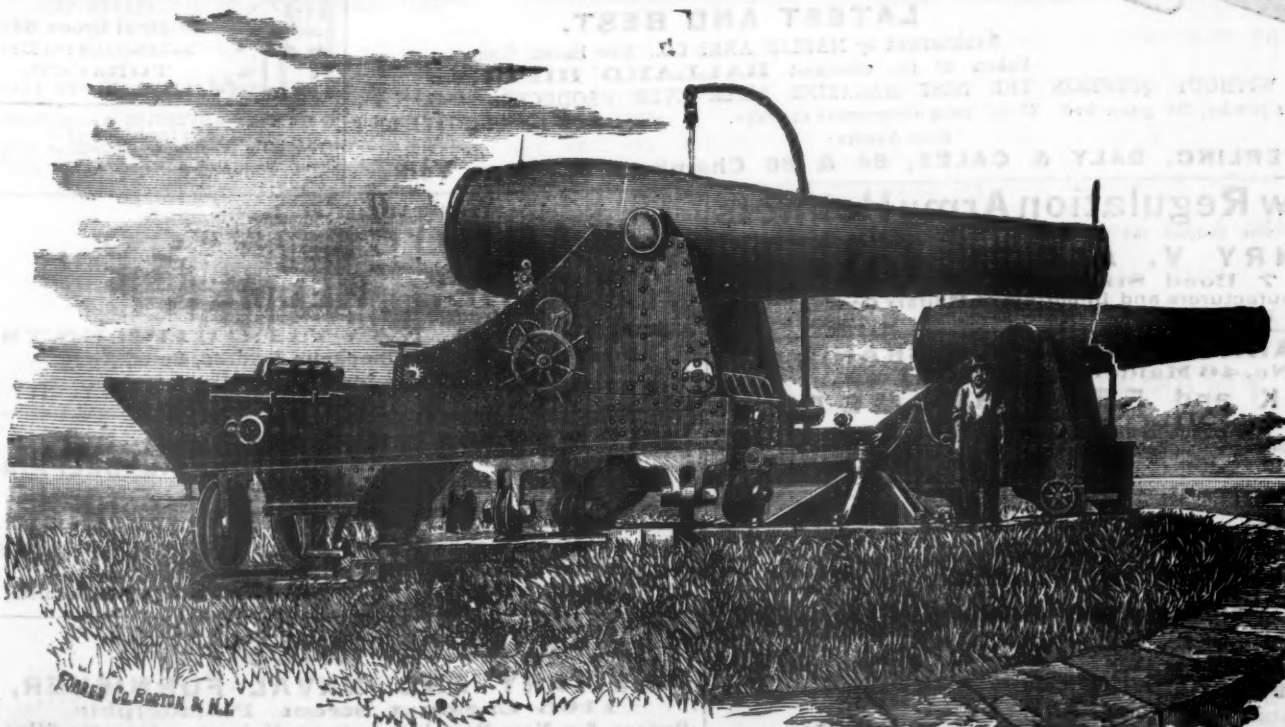
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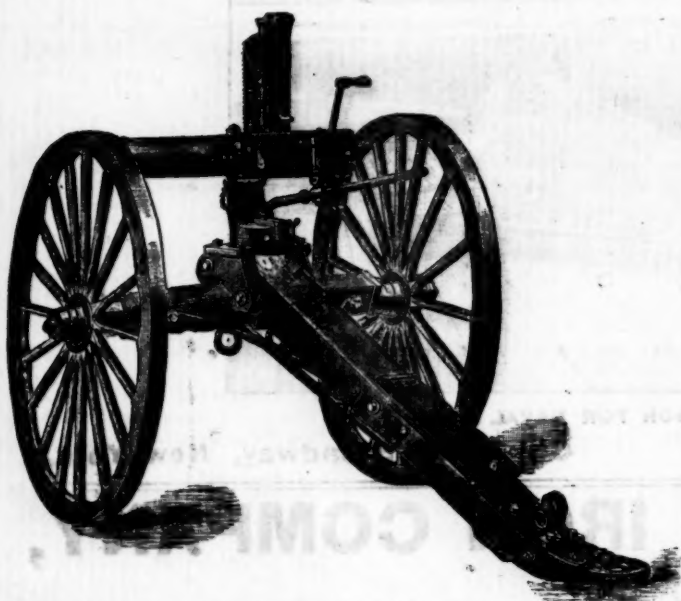
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